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VOL. XCL., NO. 84.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

RINGS ARE FAVORITES

Of a hundred ladies you will find that at least ninety admire rings more than any other kind of jewelry.

To be admired, a Ring need not necessarily be expensive.

Apart from our magnificent line of Diamond Rings, we have a wonderful range of "PEARL RINGS," "OPAL RINGS," "TURQUOISE RINGS," etc., in all the fashionable styles, running from \$3.50 to \$20 each.

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Jewelers, 47-49 Government Street

A Complete Assortment of
Ferry's and Steele-Briggs & Co's

Flower and Garden Seeds

In 5c. and 10c. Packages

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

TRY ATKINS SAWS

NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS.

FAST CUTTING!

EASY RUNNING!

GUARANTEED!

Agents: The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

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Hanging at Lowest Rates.

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ST. JAMES' TEA

Pure Ceylon Tea of the Finest Growth,
Grown and Packed on Buwalla & Mukelana Estates.
One Pound Lead Packets, Covered in Jute.
Sold by All Leading Grocers.

R. P. Ricket & Co., Ltd.,
Importers.

WATSON'S DUNDIE WHISKY.

A WHIFF OF HEATHER.
HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

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Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Go to Hastie's Fair for Your Household Wares

'Tis the most economical place to buy. We mark all our goods in figures plain. The reason 'tis not hard to explain. 'Tis because our price is at the bottom.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

New Grass Seeds!

A complete Line of Specially Selected Grass and Clover Seeds just arrived. Prices Low. Quality the very choicest.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

France and The Vatican

Pope's Caustic Criticism of the French Policy Causes Sensation in Paris.

Regarded as Sufficiently Important As to Call For Official Report.

Loubet Will Go to Rome as a Representative of Authority.

Paris, March 19.—The Pope's caustic criticism of French policy in the course of his address to the cardinals yesterday, is receiving serious attention in the highest quarters here. It has been regarded as sufficiently important to call for an official report, which is now in the possession of the authorities. It was at first thought that the unofficial reports of the Pope's utterances might be overstated, but the official version fully marks evident the gravity of his remarks. The Pope characterized some of the past and prospective laws for the suppression of teaching by the religious orders as contrary to liberty and civilization, and criticized the arrangement of three French cardinals before the council of state for writing letters to President Loubet against the proposed extension of the laws.

The remarks of the Pope gave the additional certainty that M. Loubet will not make a call at the Vatican during his coming visit to Rome. The plans for the Presidential trip include a military review in Rome, a naval review at Naples and a number of brilliant lesser functions, but there is no mention of the Vatican. This is being compared with Emperor William's conspicuous attentions to the Vatican authorities during his visit to Rome, and his showy call on Pope Leo, escorted by eunuchs on May 2, 1903.

A prominent personage says President Loubet will go to Rome more like Charlemagne, as a representative of authority instead of dependence. The visit will also be notable in breaking the long-standing custom that the visit of the ruler of a Catholic country to Rome requires a visit to the Vatican. It is recognized among the diplomats that Emperor Francis Joseph had not returned the visit of the King of Italy because he would be expected at the Vatican. The Kings of Spain and Portugal have refrained from going to Rome for similar reasons. The tension between France and the Vatican promises to be offset by a strengthening of the bonds between France and Italy, particularly concerning their Mediterranean interests.

Over 40,000 persons gathered in St. Peter's cathedral today to listen to the Te Deum sung by Cardinal Rampolla in honor of the Pope's name day. In the Belvedere courtyard, inside the Vatican, a festival was held this evening in which the high dignitaries of the papal court took part. Pope Pius appeared at a window and thanked the participants in the demonstration, while the bands played the papal hymn, the crowds cried "Long Live Pius!" and "Long Live the Pope!"

HUNTING A CORRESPONDENT.

Berlin, March 19.—A special cablegram from Tangier to the Cologne Gazette, says that the Sultan of Morocco is scouring the country with cavalry and infantry for the correspondent Francis Genthe, but up to the present without success. Herr Genthe is a well-known writer of hunting and military stories.

Fish Traps To Be Permitted

Licenses Will Be Issued to Cannery Owners and not to the Speculators.

Six Thousand Dollars to Provide For Six or More New Hatcheries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 19.—The cabinet today had under consideration the question of salmon regulations, and it was decided to permit the use of trap nets under special license. The licenses are to be issued to bona fide canneries and not to persons for speculative purposes. In order to guard against the possibility of the depletion of the fisheries, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine is asking for a special appropriation of \$20,000 for six or more new hatcheries.

KAISER'S ADMIRATION.

Visit to Rock of Gibraltar Greatly Impresses the German Emperor.

Gibraltar, March 19.—Emperor William on visiting the Rock of Gibraltar today said: "It quite reached my expectations. It is grand like everything English. I am not surprised that Gibraltar is impregnable." London, March 19.—A despatch from Gibraltar to a news agency here says that while Emperor William was visiting the docks and other works here today his train was derailed. The damage was trifling. The Emperor afterwards lunched with Rear Admiral Acland.

BAD HABIT

Is that of mixing drinks but

A GOOD HABIT

Is that of mixing your drinks with

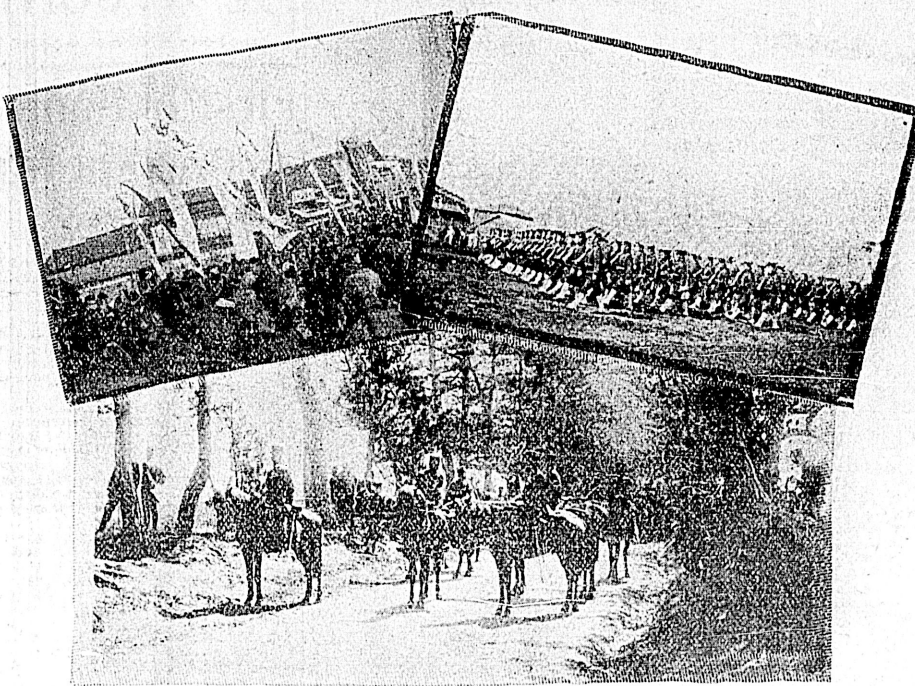
Thorp's Pale

Dry

Ginger Ale.

"SEND OFF" TO CONSCRIPTS.

BATTALION MARCHING EAST.



JAPANESE CAVALRY.

Photographs of The War—Taken by The Colonist Correspondent at the Front.

INCIDENTS OF THE FAR EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Captured Russian Flag Presented to The Mikado Attracts Unbounded Admiration—The Japanese Mobilization and the Fight off Chemulpo.

Special Correspondent to The Colonist

Tokio, March 5.—Here at the Shinto shrine at Yasakuni-jinja, which lies just beyond the most of the Imperial palace with its stone walls and pagoda-roofed towers, crowds of Japanese are gathered daily, for the Shinto shrine at Yasakuni-jinja has now great interest to these brown men. Tokyo. Here hanging amidst the great paper lanterns, which those who believe they have cause to thank the gods have given, even as the old man has just laid a clucking chicken in the top of the bronze figure of Jizo, is a Russian flag, the blue cross on the white ground which flew from the jackstaff of the Varig when that vessel went out to engage the Japanese fleet in company with the Korietz at Chemulpo on the opening day of the world's war in February.

Admiral Uru, who was in charge of the squadron which worked such havoc to the Varig, brought the flag and presented it to the Emperor at the Imperial palace, and the Emperor has sent the flag to the shrine of Yasakuni-jinja that his people may view it. And daily the Japanese throng about this Russian flag staring for hours at the trophy of the war.

I have spoken with a recent arrival from Chemulpo regarding the action in which the Korietz and Varig were out of action and sunk and the transport Sumgaria was sunk and he tells me that efforts are now going on to raise the sunken Varig and it is believed that all about the deck the killed numbering fifty and the wounded sixty-four. But you have doubtless heard all about this action by cable.

At present the Japanese are confining their attention to Port Arthur, and though there will doubtless be two other columns, if not more, one to invest Vladivostok and the other to proceed to the Yalu and the armed Russian camps at Fengwangcheng, it is generally expected that one of the heavier actions of the struggle will take place at Port Arthur. The Japanese do not regard Port Arthur as invulnerable by any means. They firmly believe that they will be able to take the place.

During the Japanese occupancy of Port Arthur, brief though it was, full details were learned regarding the place and the surrounding country is considered to be most favorable for land action from the rear. It is not thought that Russia, handicapped as she is by the fact that her navy has been weakened no less than thirty-eight per cent by the previous action at Port Arthur by the initial dash of the torpedo boats, can prevent the landing of Japanese forces, and transports will in all probability throw a large force ashore not many miles from Port Arthur. As for the fortifications there, the recent arrivals from the Russian port—fugitives are arriving here periodically—say that the Russians admit that the works are far from complete.

The Russians up to the present seem to be meaning Korea from the north-east and northwest, from Vladivostok and from Laoyang, but the forces operating in Korea are not large. Japan up to date is not replying to the challenge of these foraging parties. For they are little better, but is concentrating the first division at Ping Yang, and when the brigades are all in the field the fighting will be commenced, but not until then.

The belief that obtains in some quarters—even here in Japan—that the Japanese forces will suffer a far Napoleon and Moscow in the long run—is far from being the case. It is the other way about. It is Russia who is to transport the troops a long distance from their base, and the difficulties which attend this are already apparent. Here in the old Shimo before me is a cartoon by a native artist. It represents General Kourapatkin sitting at a table with a dish before him piled up with Russian soldiers frozen stiff, and over it is the legend in the vernacular, which reads:

HERR REBEL ON GERMAN CAMPAIGN

Says War Against Hereros Does Not Reflect Credit on Country.

Berlin, March 19.—In the Reichstag today Herr Rebel, the Socialist leader, said the German campaign against the Hereros had taken on a character prejudicial to Germany's interests and honor, since all the Hereros were killed and no prisoners were taken. He referred to a letter from a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Baumgart, in a Leipzig newspaper, asserting that no quarter was given and that every Herero was shot down. Dr. Baumgart himself boasted "that he had massacred wounded men, like a cannibal."

Therein can be seen, Herr Rebel continued, "how far even our educated people are becoming brutalized. The descriptions sent from Southwest Africa must have a demoralizing and brutalizing effect on the German people. The reports of the Rhenish Missionary Society show that the Hereros spare the whites who prove to be non-Germans, like the English Boers and the Danes. It appears, therefore, that some of our countrymen have so maltreated the Hereros that they have general a fanatical hatred against Germans in general. "Samuel Maharero, chief of the Hereros, continues the missionary's report, "has given orders that no harm be done to non-Germans, missionaries, women and children, but German men would be shot down mercilessly."

The Hereros begged the pardon of white women wounded by stray shots in fights, saying that they did not wish to hurt defenceless women.

A FIVE MILLIONS' GIFT.

New York, March 19.—Andrew Carnegie has given another \$5,000,000 for educational purposes, says a dispatch from London.

THE BIG SPAN PLACED YESTERDAY

Final Link in the Fraser River Bridge Set in Position Successfully.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, March 19.—Over 1,200 workers in the north shore of the Fraser river this morning to watch the operation of moving into position on the new bridge of the big 220-foot span which weighs 900 tons. It was moved half a mile in a circle and was successfully placed in position at 6 a. m. and settled into place by falling of the tide. This work was done under the direction of M. Julian, Dominion engineer.

WINNIPEG WRITINGS.

Colonial Bishop to Succeed Archbishop Machray—Queen Victoria's Statue.

Winnipeg, March 19.—It is rumored that the successor to the late Archbishop Machray will be a former colonial bishop who is a distinguished graduate of Cambridge.

The contract for the Queen Victoria memorial work has been let. The statue of bronze and the base of car stone. The unveiling takes place in July.

J. Bludeau, a farmer of Bell's estate, was badly burned while heating oil which caught fire.

J. Scott, charged at Neepawa with robbing the mails, has been carried out by the head of the light department at Port William.

A successful experiment of laying pipes by electricity has been carried out by the head of the light department at Port William.

PREMIER COMBES' MINISTRY IS WEAK

Situation Precarious as Result of Recent Parliamentary Reverses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, March 19.—The situation of Premier Combes' ministry is gradually becoming precarious, as a result of its recent parliamentary reverses. It is not considered that any immediate crisis will occur, but even the best informed government quarters describe the ministry as gradually crumbling away. Some of the recent reverses have been below the traditional which is the limit of safety. The gradual sapping of M. Combes' strength is not due to the pending law suppressing all forms of congregational teaching, as his majesties have been steadily maintained on that question, but the difficulty is mainly due to Socialist measures for workmen's pensions, which the Combes ministry is believed to be unable to pass the law of congregations about Easter, and with this principal work accomplished, it is not expected he will wish to remain in office.

The names of M. Miller and Etienne are the most often mentioned in connection with the possible reorganization of the ministry.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 19.—The seven-story furniture store of R. J. Horner & Co., West Twenty-fourth street, was gutted by fire above the second story today, causing a loss of \$50,000. There was an explosion of benzine on the second floor followed by a burst of flame that spread through the building. Twenty-five men were at work in the building, Benjamin J. Sherwood, of Brooklyn, was badly burned and another was seriously injured by jumping from a window. Ten men jumped from a second window on the second floor to a fire roof.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—Four men entered the office of the W. J. Morran Lithograph Company today and organized the cashier, the only employee present, in conversation. A moment later, while the cashier was answering a telephone call, supposed to have been made by a confederate, the men secured between \$1,000 and \$2,000 and fled. There was no clue.

Squadrons May Unite

St. Petersburg Says Japan May Wake Up Some Morning to Unpleasant Situation.

Hint That Two Divisions of Russia's Fleet Have Effectuated Junction.

Imperial Page Corps Now Being Taught the English Language.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a profound official secret, but there are those here who believe that the Japanese may wake up some morning to find that the two divisions of Russia's Pacific squadron have effected a junction. It is betraying no confidence to state that both the admiralty and Vice-Admiral Makarov, before he left for the Far East, regarded as most unfortunate for Russia's chances of success in the war found the two divisions of the squadron separated. Realizing that offensive naval operations are impossible under present conditions, it is believed that no opportunity will be neglected to repair this fatal misfortune, even should it involve considerable risk. Consequently the report that seven Russian warships were sighted the other day off Gensan created much speculation here as to whether they could be the vessels of the cruiser division under Captain Reitzenstein. The number of ships sighted apparently does not tally with that of Captain Reitzenstein's division, as the Vladivostok squadron proper consisted of four fast cruisers and the transport Lena. It is learned, however, that the outbreak of hostilities forced two ships of the volunteer fleet at Vladivostok; and there is reason to believe that these have since been fitted out with guns taken from mountain batteries. It is, therefore, possible that the ships sighted were those of Captain Reitzenstein, whose object, if he ventured so far down the coast, was probably to slip into Port Arthur. If this be true, it is calculated that the Japanese squadron must have already run the gauntlet of the Korean straits and be very close to port.

In accordance with a personal order from the Emperor, the English language is now being taught the imperial page corps. The lessons began this week.

Staff orders issued at Harbin, which have just arrived here by mail, show that Chinese troops have moved much further north than was supposed. General (Tin Ching) having concentrated 8,000 men at Badang, which is only 40 miles west of Harbin; General Ma having 10,000 at Kaupatz, while another 3,000 men are at Sin Min Chun and 10,000 at Ichang—all these points bordering upon the zone of Russian military operations. The orders are all insignificant inasmuch as they lay stress upon the holding aloof of the Chinese officials in Manchuria, the civil government at Mukden having forbidden the Chinese to supply cattle, food or fodder to Russians. The governor of Hai Tcheng, although administering the affairs of a territory situated on the railroad is also reported to have ordered the people not to accept Russian money, and according to native reports, he is organizing Boxer bands. The native governor of Tsching is also reported to be enjoining the observation of the strictest neutrality, but he refuses to withdraw troops in the neighborhood until imperatively ordered to do so by the Russian authorities.

Protection of Private Property

Alexieff Threatens Severe Penalties Against Those Guilty of Vandalism.

Admiral's Daughter Sends an Heirloom to Makarov at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The army organ publishes an order of the day issued by Viceroy Alexieff threatening the most severe penalties against injuring private property or permitting the same. The order says: "Such offences are not only a slur on Russian honor, but are subversive to Russian discipline. Every officer permitting excesses will thus be guilty of a grievous offence against the Emperor and the country."

A special flag has been ordered by the Emperor for Viceroy Alexieff, with a blue St. Andrew's cross and in the center a black eagle with Russian eagle. It will be saluted by nineteen guns.

The daughter of Admiral Tauba, who commanded the wooden Retvizan, the predecessor of the present battleship, has written to Admiral Makarov, commander of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur, saying that nearly fifty years ago while the old Retvizan was moored in the Neva, her father noticed an object floating towards him and found it to be an image of the Saviour which had remained in the Tauba family since the dismantling of the old ship. The daughter of Admiral Tauba now sends the image to Admiral Makarov, saying that it will keep the battleship from harm in the future.

The representations of the United States minister to Japan, Mr. Griscom, concerning American interests affected by the creation of the Japanese monopoly, with the Novor Vremya believes, sharpen American-Japanese relations. It considers the tobacco monopoly to be absolutely necessary for Japan in the present condition of her finances, but says the compensation claimed by the Americans would more than eat up the income from the monopoly in the first years, thus creating for Japan a situation, "the full meaning of which, it is probable, is quite appreciated at Washington."

A NEAT HAUL.

Thieves Secure Big Money From Careless Cleveland Cashier.

Cleveland, O., March 19.—Four men entered the office of the W. J. Morran Lithograph Company today and organized the cashier, the only employee present, in conversation. A moment later, while the cashier was answering a telephone call, supposed to have been made by a confederate, the men secured between \$1,000 and \$2,000 and fled. There was no clue.

To Relieve the Siberian Line

A Proposal to Ship Heavy War Material By Way of Arctic Ocean.

Date of First Serious Operation in Far East Fixed For June.

Paris, March 20.—According to the Tokio correspondent of the Petit Parisien, official information has been received of the destruction of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Skori at Port Arthur by the explosion of a submarine mine. The correspondent says the Mikado yesterday had given to 400 officers who are leaving for the front.

A special detachment from St. Petersburg says the project is favored of conveying heavy war material by transport from Gornstadt to the mouth of the Yenesei river and thence by barge to the Lena delta and Lake Baikal, leaving the railway free for the conveyance of troops. The Pizarro's correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that a German officer, who has just arrived there from Manchuria, says serious operations in the Far East will not be begun before the end of June. The principal obstacle to Russian victory, according to this officer is the fact that 40,000 Chinese troops, well equipped with German and Japanese instructors, are menacing Russia's line of communication. Russia, with the support of Germany, will protest against the concentration of the Chinese troops.

The correspondent of the Matin in Tokio says the Japanese cabinet has held a meeting for the discussion of important finance. During the last two months it is stated \$12,500,000 gold has left the country.

AFFECTS LAKE TRAFFIC.

Toronto, March 19.—The conference in this city between the dredge and tug owners of the great lakes and the licensed tug men, developed a number of differences of opinion on three points, the right to discharge, a reduction in hours and the demand for a scale of wages based on that ruling on Lake Erie for all the lakes. These matters have been referred to a committee.

ANOTHER WAGE REDUCTION.

Pittsburg, March 19.—The demand of the manufacturers for a reduction in the steel and tin plate wage scales has been conceded by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The new scale for sheets calls for a reduction averaging about eight per cent, in addition to the ten per cent cut that went into effect on January 1. There are many idle union sheet plants in the country, but it is expected that most of them will be put into operation under the new terms.

ROYAL LIFE SAVERS.

Emperor William and King Alfonso Save a Young Life.

Berlin, March 20.—The Emperor and King Alfonso figure as life savers in a story told in Das Kleine Journal. According to the paper, the two monarchs were cruising about the harbor of Vigo when the gunboat Santa de Babou, which owing to the awkward maneuvering of a fishing steamer, the two vessels collided. A twelve-year-old boy fell between the vessels and would probably have been killed had it not been for the intervention of the monarchs, who personally dragged him to the gunboat. The Monarch was seriously damaged and it is considered almost a miracle that the boiler did not explode which, in view of the position of the two craft, would have been extremely dangerous to the gunboat.

Recovering From the Sully Failure

Cotton Speculator's Suspension Brings Down One Other House.

The Market Rapidly Recovering From Shock Caused By Announcement.

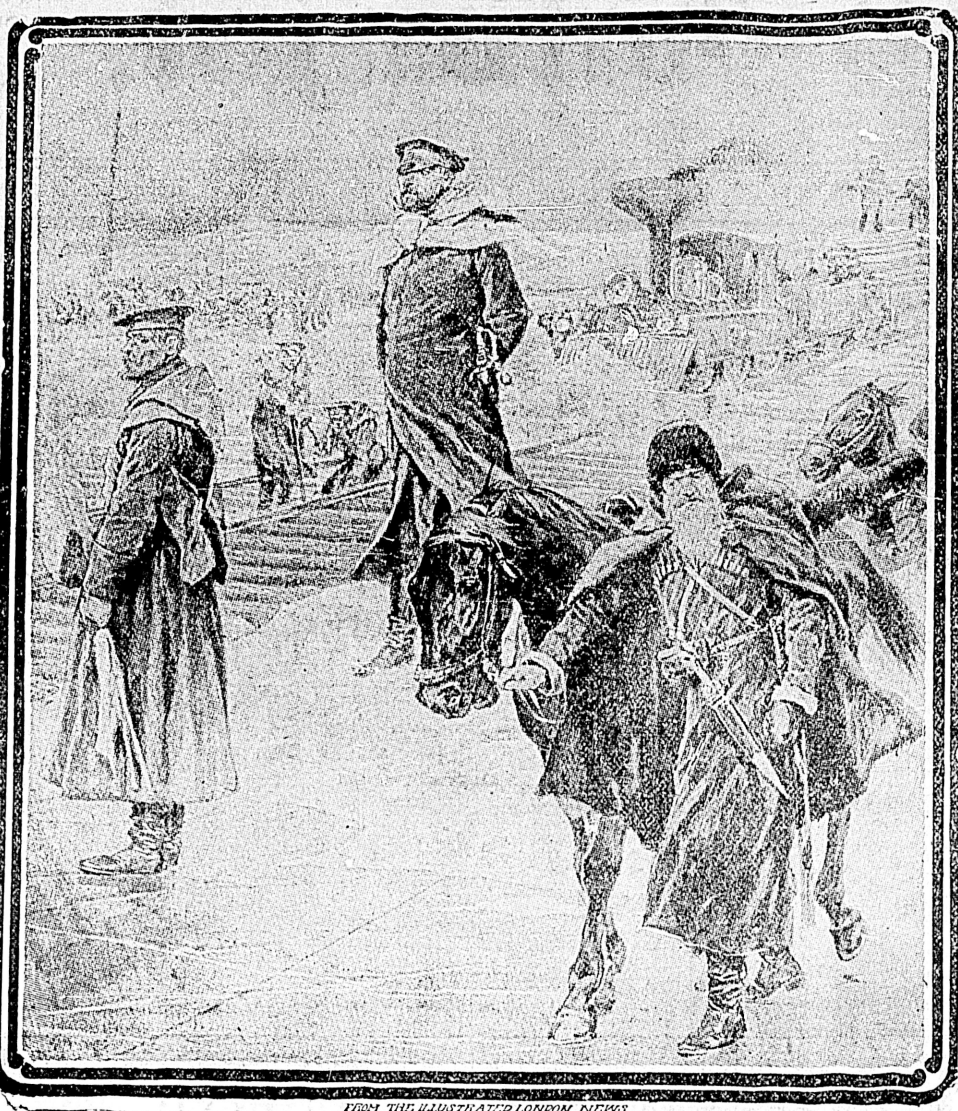
New York, March 19.—The excitement in Wall street caused by the suspension of Joseph H. Sully & Co., continued today but gradually subsided during the market hours, and at the close of the cotton and stock markets, it was generally agreed that the worst of the effect of the failure was over. The stock market was strong all day. The cotton market was nervous and slumped early in the morning, but before the close even the cotton market became buoyant and moved up to a point far above the lowest of yesterday.

JAPS IN SIBERIA.

Under Same Will Ask Protection for the Unfortunates.

Washington, March 19.—Russia will be asked by the United States to treat kindly the Japanese non-combatants who have been left in Siberia and to enable them to make their way back to Japan. Kogo Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the state department today and informed the officials that he had received reports that between 40 and 50 Japanese non-combatants were in a suffering condition in several Siberian towns. The minister requested the Washington government to use its good offices to assist in the Japanese to reach Berlin, where the Japanese minister will take them in charge. The state department acted promptly and a cablegram has been sent to Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, inviting him to call the attention of the imperial government to the matter in the confident hope that the Russian officials will take immediate steps for the relief of the Japanese.

Constructing Railway Across the Ice at Siberia.



FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

POWERS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE SULTAN

Will Make Emphatic Representations Against Recurrence of Atrocities.

Paris, March 19.—It is the expectation in official quarters that France and other signatories of the Berlin treaty will unite in emphatic representations to Turkey against, carrying out the Sultan's plans for the suppression, and probable extermination, of a considerable portion of the Armenians. The Sultan's activity is not directed against the Armenians as a whole, but against those of the Sassanid district, who are turbulent mountaineers. Turkey claims that the Armenian mountain area across the border into Russia where they arm and equip themselves, and return to commit depredations against the Turkish soldiers. It is the view of the Sultan that stern measures are necessary to repress these agitators. The authorities here are satisfied, from their own report, that Turkey's fears of the Armenian agitators are magnified and largely unwarranted. They do not share the belief in many of the recent statements of Turkish atrocities, but the authorities here have good reason to believe that such atrocities may begin in earnest in the course of another month, when the Sultan will begin the real work of repression. It is, therefore, expected that the powers will act through their embassies at Constantinople, either jointly or on common basis, with the view of preventing the execution of any widespread bloodshed or the extermination of the Armenians. Foreign Minister Delcasse will send a yellow book to parliament next week. This will deal chiefly with the Macedonian situation, but incidentally with other Turkish issues.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.

Rome, March 19.—Today being St. Joseph's, the Pope's name day, His Holiness received a number of addresses and telegrams from all parts of Italy and from abroad. Members of the St. Petersburg Club which contains the whole Roman society as its constituent presented the Pontiff with a magnificent bouquet of the most carefully selected fruits and flowers. The basket represented a Venetian gondola. His Holiness in thanking the givers, made a most touching reference to his beloved Venice. "I pray I shall prove a good helmsman for the bark of St. Peter."

AMBASSADOR CHIOATE.

Address: Meeting of Associated Societies at Edinburgh. Edinburgh, March 19.—United States Ambassador Chioate delivered an address at the meeting of the Associated Societies. The ambassador's address was devoted to expression of appreciation of Alexander Hamilton, who, Mr. Chioate said, was next to Washington and Franklin, the most celebrated founder of the American republic, and that the preamble to the constitution of the United States, the best statement of the objects of free government found in any land, Hamilton, said Mr. Chioate, displayed surpassing genius and established his fame as the greatest constitutional statesman of that eventful period, and he commanded the everlasting gratitude of his country and of mankind. Mr. Chioate was subsequently entertained at the Union Club. In the university of the entertainment the ambassador replied to the toast "Our Guests."

LITHOGRAPHERS STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y., March 19.—Between 375 and 400 artists, pressmen, transferers, proofers, engravers and designers, members of the local lithographers' unions, which are combined in a central alliance, failed to report for work this morning. The men said they were locked out when quitting time came last night, while the employers prefer to characterize the shut-down as a strike.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.—The cotton market here this morning presented a lively appearance in view of the Sully crash. New York, Chicago and London markets were all closed. The galleries and balcony of the exchange were filled with onlookers. Excitement within the ring began with the opening. The market opened 26 to 44 points lower.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

RAISING THE FATAL SUBMARINE BOAT

No Explanation as Yet of the Exact Cause of Terrible Disaster.

Portsmouth, March 19.—The British submarine boat No. A 1, which was sunk with her crew yesterday, was swung between lighters late tonight, but was not raised, and salvage operations were suspended until tomorrow. The divers found her lying on her port side. Up to the present time no explanation of the exact cause of the disaster has been made. During the day King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent messages of sympathy to Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

No Confirmation

London, March 20.—There is no confirmation of the reported capture of 1,800 Japanese, cabled by the Japanese government.

Production of Rossland Camp

Le Ro Reports For February Show a Handsome Net Profit.

Shipment For Year to Date Exceeds One Hundred Thousand Tons.

Rossland, March 19.—The Rossland Miner publishes the February report of the Le Roi mine as cabled to London. Estimated profits for the month is given at \$58,500 on a production of 19,244 tons. Manager Parris says he has reason to believe a fine body of ore has been opened up on the 700 foot level that may prove equal to the vein on the 800 level. At present it is most promising on the 900 level. The vein matter is being well indicated. The diamond drill hole between 900 and 1,050 levels looks most promising. He hopes to be able to report more valuable ore discovered during March. The shipments for the month ending tonight are: Le Roi, 4,524; Centre Star, 1,470; War Eagle, 530; Kootenay, 150; Jumbo, 225; Le Roi No. 2, 655; White Bear, 190; total, 8,074 tons; year to date 100,250.

The camp is now on the verge of spring, although the weather has not changed materially yet. It is thought inevitable that the next week or two will see spring thaws and a breaking up of the roads. This will only affect the Kootenay and Jumbo mines, all other shippers loading directly on the cars. The mines specified will be compelled to suspend shipments until the roads are passable for teaming, but they will take advantage of the advent of spring to make a permanent connection with the railroad, obviating such conditions in the future. It is incidentally of interest to note that the snowfall this winter is unprecedented. Since November 7th, a total of 206 inches has fallen which is ten inches more than ever recorded previously.

The White Bear mine is now arranging for the construction of an all-weather conveyor as soon as weather conditions permit the laying of foundations. The Rossland Power Company's 200-ton conveyor is progressing rapidly and sixty days will probably see the wheels started.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 19.—News of an important military engagement has just been received from Catabao, capital of the province of Iloilo, on March 7th. Devastations of the 17th and 23rd Infantry, troop B of the 14th Cavalry and Gatling's battery, in all 450 strong, under command of General Leonard Wood, attacked and captured the fort, which was held by the Diaro Ali, who resists the anti-slavery law. His defensive works were destroyed and their abandonment forced by the accurate fire of the battery. Two thousand Moros and their retreat with a loss of 100. The Americans sustained no losses.

INVESTIGATING DARLINGTON WRECK

Faulty Construction the Cause For the Recent Collapse In New York.

New York, March 19.—Faulty design and carelessness and neglect in construction are given as the primary causes of the recent collapse of the Hotel Darlington, which resulted in the loss of more than twenty lives. The causes were named in the report of H. Debois Parsons, submitted today to District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Parsons was appointed by the district attorney immediately after the Darlington disaster occurred, to make a thorough inquiry into the disaster in an endeavor to place the responsibility. The report says the collapse was due to the lack of lateral support for the columns, which were found to be of fairly good material. Fractures at the hinges exhibited blow holes and many coming in many instances. About fifty per cent. of the flanges were declared to be defective. The investigation also develops the fact that, while columns were drilled with 7-inch holes, 3-inch bolts were used, and in some instances they were loose.

The theory that the collapse might have been caused by a boiler explosion was effectively set at rest when three boilers were dug out intact. In the examination of the ruins Mr. Parsons has estimated the amount of between two and three tons on top of the ruins, indicating that it was near the top of the structure at the time of the collapse.

FAMINE IN SIBERIA.

China, Eastern Siberia, March 19.—Provisions are getting dear here. Flour costs fifty cents a pound.

HEROES OF CHIEMULPO.

Odessa, March 19.—A great reception and patriotic demonstration is being prepared for the sailors of the Varing and Komietz, who are expected here shortly.

QUIET AT MUKDEN.

Mukden, March 19.—So far everything is quiet here. Lights can be seen at sea nightly off New Chwang. From Port Arthur the enemy's fleet can still be sighted, showing it is still in that vicinity.

LIMITS OF OPERATIONS.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The text of a staff order published at Harbin, Manchuria, has just been received in St. Petersburg. It says Viceroy Alexieff defines and limits the military operations in Manchuria as follows: The line of the Mongolian frontier to the interior section of the Liao river, thence to Sin Min Tung, thence southwest along the railroad to Kuang Tung, thence southeast along the railroad to Ying Kow.

GERMAN FORCE MELTS WITH REVERSE

Commander Glasnapa Advances Too Rapidly and Suffers in Consequence.

Berlin, March 19.—Col. Lentemlein, the governor of German Southwest Africa, reports severe fighting there on March 14th.

Commander Glasnapa, with a numerous staff of officers and 30 cavalrymen, advanced ahead of his main body and overtook the enemy's vanguard, which had unexpectedly received reinforcements. Glasnapa was forced to retire, losing seven officers and 19 privates killed and three officers and two privates wounded. The fight occurred on March 13th near Gwikokoro, with the Telo tribe, Hereros, whom Glasnapa was pursuing.

MODERN LOVE AFFAIR.

"Has the Duke spoken?" "Yes, he proposed to papa yesterday."—Life.

WONDER.

Senator—What do you hear about my speech down here? Constituent—Talk of the town. It's a wonder. Senator—In what way? Constituent—They're wondering who wrote it.—Cleveland Leader.

Emperor's Absence Abbreviates News

Extent of Personal Government in Germany Accentuated at Present.

Visit to Peninsula Causes a Dearth of Reports From Berlin.

Berlin, March 19.—The extent of personal government in Germany is realized only when the Emperor leaves the country. Cessation of his public activities, his visits to works under construction, to industries, to the studios of scientific bodies and his frequent expressions of opinion on the events of the day, causes an immediate shrinkage of news. Then in all the government departments new things must wait until the Emperor returns. The essential administrative orders and the documents that need no personal legislation by ministers, are forwarded to the sovereign. The Emperor's absence from routine business and new projects must wait until he can go into them at first hand without reading piles of bureaucratic orders. Leaving out their fresh business, the Emperor must sign, if he does not read them, many papers, army and navy commissions, appointments of various kinds and departmental decrees. These papers are examined by officers of the reserve employed as messengers in the diplomatic service; they belong to the diaphanous corps of the army. Major-General von Paton is in charge of the Emperor's secretaries, whose work of traveling over the world with papers, some of which contain government secrets and regarded as being in a high degree confidential. About twenty of these messengers are regularly on duty, while others are detailed when needed. Every day since the Emperor left for the Mediterranean one of the messengers, in civic dress, has left from the Emperor's residence with a bag of papers for the Emperor.

RUSHING FLORA'S REPAIRS.

Preparations Being Made For Undocking the Recently Stranded Cruiser.

The Flora has shipped thirty tons of patent fuel, which will be used for getting up steam rapidly. The Flora is rapidly being put in a position to leave the dry dock. The members of the crew are busy, some in replacing the ammunition and others in painting. The men engaged in the repairs of the hull have been working until 6:30 o'clock every evening instead of 5, as formerly.

The Bonaventure is expected to arrive at Esquimaux with the Grafton. The Bonaventure is a sister ship of the Flora, but unlike her, has a stern walk. The Bonaventure has about the same number of midshipmen as the Flora. Torpedo boat No. 40, which is now hauled up in the torpedo shed in the naval yard, will this week be doused and again put in commission for instructional purposes. It is quite likely she will be under the command of a sub-lieutenant and manned by a number of cadets of the Flora.

Friday evening the residents of Esquimaux gave another of their enjoyable dances in the public hall. A large number of people from town attended.

SCOTIA A TOTAL LOSS.

San Francisco, March 19.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cablegram saying that the cable ship Scotia, which on March 11 was reported ashore on the Spanish rocks, Island of Guam, will be a total loss.

A WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST COMING

Musical Circles Agog Over Visit of Bauer on Thursday Next.

Yesterday at Wait's Music Store the plan of reserved seats for the concert to be given by Harold Bauer, the world-famous pianist, in the Victoria theatre next Tuesday, opened and there were many demands for seats. The pianist has just been winning notable triumphs in San Francisco, where he has given



HAROLD BAUER.

At Victoria Theatre Next Tuesday. Three concerts, playing to big audiences. The piano seemed transformed into an orchestra, and although the applause that followed certain numbers, such as the wild and splendid sweep of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries," bordered on the hysterical, there were others even more grandly impressive programme numbers.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Edgill of H. M. S. Egeria leaves for Hongkong on Monday, having been transferred to H. M. S. Rambler, which at present is on the China station. Erl Maegowan of Vancouver, was a passenger on the Charmer to spend Sunday in Victoria.

Among the passengers from the Sound yesterday on the steamer Princess Beatrice were Judge Dugas and Mrs. Dugas. Judge Dugas is a member of the Yukon Council, is en route to Dawson. W. G. Norman, manager of the Spokane Hotel at Spokane, is a guest at the Driford. Mayor Burnard returned last evening from a flying business trip to Vancouver. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., was in the city yesterday.

D. McGregor and Mrs. McGregor were among the passengers from California on the steam City of Posh from San Francisco. They are from Winnipeg, and will spend several days here sightseeing before returning East.

Guests at the Hotel Victoria are: Mrs. Holland, Seattle, U. A. Benham, A. Stonehouse, Lavinne, N. D.; H. Ross Dalrymple, New York.

OUR NEW JACKETS

ARE WORTH SEEING!
MORE NEW ARRIVALS!

While Millinery will be given prominence at this store for the next two weeks, our Jacket and Costume will share in the glory of the occasion. It deserves to, for we never had so representative a collection of new and desirable Jackets as grace our showrooms this season.

WONDERFUL SPRING JACKET VALUES

New Jackets Ladies' Smart Spring Jackets, made in light weight basket woven cloth, with a fancy nappa finish, double cape, new sleeve, cuffs with gold buttons. Special Price \$9.25	New Silk Jackets Ladies' Cream Shantung Silk Jacket, handsomely stitched stole and cuffs with cape, etc., smartly piped with green silk. Special Price \$15.00
New Jackets Ladies' Stylish Cream Linen Jacket, for summer wear, with cape and military sleeve, neatly piped with pale blue. Special Price \$10.00	New Silk Jackets Ladies' Black Peau-de-Sole Silk Jacket, cape and stole richly trimmed with black and white Silk Medallions. Special Price \$21.50
New Silk Jackets Ladies' Handsome Black Taffeta Silk Jacket, with cape and large military sleeves, loose fitting style. Special Price \$8.75	New Silk Jackets Ladies' Novelty Jacket, made in Cream Fancy Nappa Basket-Weave, cream silk strappings on cape and sleeves; gold buttons on sleeves. Special Price \$25.00

IMPORTANT OFFERING OF NEW PRINTS—FOR MONDAY!

2,050 yards of Bright New Fancy Prints, 32 and 36 inches wide, in all the latest designs, and our guarantee goes with every yard. Regular value 12½ a yard. Special Monday

10 Cts

We do a Mail Order business, Write for samples.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd, Victoria, B. C.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that the Goodyear "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg. Manufactured only by

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

73 and 75 First St., Portland, Ore.

R. H. PEASE, President.

Grand Millinery Opening

BEGINNING

TUESDAY, 15th INST.

MRS. G. M. TRIPP, 96 YATES STREET

Buy your coal for cash and get a discount.

HOUSEHOLD COAL

\$6.50 per ton

5 per cent off on all spot cash sales

Cash must accompany order.

W. H. JONES

Belleville Street.

Phone 407. (J. Baker & Co.'s old stand.)

REAL HAIR SWITCHES

Pompadours and Transformations at reasonable prices.

—AT—

MRS. C. KOSCHE'S

Hairdressing Establishment.

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LUBRICATING OIL

Lubricating Compound, Truck Grease, Finest Qualities, at Bedrock Prices.

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Tel. 681. Res. Tel. 100

Onion Sets

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18 Broad Street. Near Fort.

Phone B760.

Spring Is Coming

Sunshine will show all the spots and stains that dark weather conceals. Send your clothes to be cleaned, pressed and renovated at the Cowichan Laundry and save buying new ones. Prices most reasonable and first rate work done. Dry cleaning of silk goods a specialty. Curtains and blankets look like new. Freight paid one way. For prices address

CHRYSTOLINA

The Greatest Disinfectant of the Age. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT and take no other.

Chrystolina Manufacturing Co.,

LADYSMITH, B. C.

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IMPROVED REAL ESTATE

At Current Rates.

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SWINFERTON & ODDY

107 Government Street.

FAKLANDBANK

Steel Ship, 1781 tons

Now loading at Liverpool and Glasgow for this port. Sailing end of March.

R. P. BIRTH & CO., LTD.

An Eye Witness Describes Fight

Correspondent at Port Arthur
Gives Graphic Account of
Action.

Further Details of Astonishing
State of Affairs in Russian
Squadron.

A Japanese exchange, received by the C. P. R. liner Tartar, contains the following account of the first attack on Port Arthur by an eye-witness on board a vessel at the mouth of Port Arthur harbor:

On the 8th instant, at 11:30 p.m., we were lying in quarantine outside of the entrance. The Russian fleet was lying in three lines outside us, and on the eastern side of the entrance there were also a few ships, gunboats, training ships and torpedo boats cruising in the same line with ourselves, making a narrow channel. Suddenly we felt a heavy submarine explosion, with two more in quick succession. The Russian fleet then began firing from the outer line with light guns, their drums beating to quarters, while the searchlights of every ship were turned on. Steam launches and torpedo boats began rushing about, but in a few minutes the firing died down and we thought it was only some night maneuvers. We were alone to turn in again when the firing broke out afresh. Between half-past twelve and one o'clock the two Russian battleships began firing at us from a position right across the narrow entrance, while one of the larger cruisers took up a position close to the entrance under the light-house. It seemed to us a strange maneuver for such large ships at night time, so we stayed on deck to watch further developments. As it was cold, however, and things became a little slow, we turned in about 2 a.m. At 2:30 a.m., a Russian ship called out again as two very excited naval officers boarded us, and in a mixture of French and English asked our names, etc. We got no news from them as they left in about a minute. At 5:30 a.m., another naval officer boarded us, and we learned that the victory had ordered that no ship was to leave or enter the harbor until further notice. After that I remained on deck with our passenger, and at daylight we made out that one of the battleships was all down by the head and another by the stern, while the cruiser had a heavy list to port, all of them having been torpedoes and lying around. Turning round and looking seaward, we saw outside the fleet a ring of torpedo boats, and farther out we saw some of the Russian cruisers that we knew to the westward, while several anchors showed on the horizon above them. These we judged to be cruisers lying in line. Between six and seven o'clock the inner cruisers came back and took up their old positions with the fleet, and those half down came into sight (they were three two-funnelled cruisers) and lay in line, stern on, about six or seven miles off. Then we noticed numbers of men on the forts overhead, looking out to sea, while the decks of the stranded cruiser were crowded with men, all looking in the same direction. About 7:45 the three cruisers turned and slowly steamed across the front of the Russian fleet to the eastward, and probably about six miles off. At 7:55 I saw distinctly with the telescope that the rising sun of Japan was flying from their masts-heads and gaffs. It was like an electric

shock to us and we understood at once the meaning of the night maneuvers, though we had been looking for them for two hours, thinking that as the Chinese on board said, there had been a bad collision amongst the fleet the night before. The whole Russian fleet was now weighing slowly and clumsily, and by 8:20 were under way and steaming after the Japanese cruisers, but farther in shore, towards Dalny. In a few minutes the Japanese were out of sight to the S.E. and at 9:15 a.m. the Russian fleet returned to anchor, actually dropping the same great moving anchors, although it had taken them so long to get them down. They were perfectly certain, and said so openly, that the Japs would never dare to attack Port Arthur. Afterwards they sent a couple of cruisers out scouting in the direction in which the enemy's cruisers had disappeared. At 10:50 a.m. we were cleared from quarantine and at the same time one of the cruisers returned at great speed, firing heavily, and then the Russian fleet was again moved to the westward, close to the steamer Ningtong, which had only just got in, having slipped in close in shore round the promontory, from the westward. At 10:55, or just as we took up our berth, we saw the Japanese fleet, sixteen ships in number, coming up full speed from the eastward. The battleships were leading, then came the armored cruisers, with the smaller cruisers in the rear, all in single file. The Russian fleet were weighing anchor slowly, washing their chains and trying to get their great broadside into the mooring anchors fixed instead of slipping them and getting their ships under command. It was really amazing, the Japanese fleet being almost on top of them.

About 11:15 the first Japanese shell—a 12-inch one—dropped among the Russian battleships right off the entrance and close to where 17 torpedo boats were lying together, about one-third of the Russian fleet. The smaller boats, training ship and a small vessel, while those on the big ships continued washing their chains and trying to get their anchors secured. The order of shell in the meantime beginning to thicken. We started to weigh, having for pleasant companions a three-funnelled battleship and the smaller cruiser Novik. The former, abreast us, distant about 300 yards, was throwing beds and bedding and lumber of all sorts through her midship gun ports as she got her headway on her, while we moved close in shore away to the westward. At first this battleship also halted to the westward, but then, about a mile further out, with the Novik a little ahead of her, the two ships were over our head. Thus being directly in the line of fire, the shells fell thick in the water around us, on the beach, the hillside and over the forts.

Looking back, the fleet was hunched together fairly helpless, and then, with the exception of our three-funnelled friend, only the cruisers had got properly under way, though they were all firing their heavy guns as they were able. A Russian volunteer ship, named as a cruiser, got under way as soon as any of them, and passing out through the battleships and half a mile away she was shot in by the next in line and passed back inside them again, though how she escaped, while broadside one, is a marvel.

Just then I saw a shell burst right at the stern of a battleship, when they were still washing the anchor and some twenty men were trying to drag a heavy fish-hook forward to the anchor. It blotted out everything in dense black smoke, and before the smoke cleared away she was shot in by the next in line and passed back inside them again, though how she escaped, while broadside one, is a marvel.

kind had her after funnel and main topmast carried away. These were all heavy shells, bursting on the outside, and were plainly noticeable from the volumes of black smoke which they sent up. Of course, we could not see those which penetrated and burst inside, though doubtless many went straight into the water along-side must have hit the vessels as well. The cruisers, strange to say, fought most of the time outside the battleships and on the wing, but retired on them towards the end of the action.

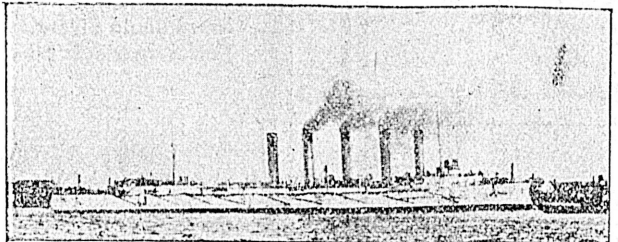
All this time we were racing along the beach to the westward, while the shells were falling thickly around us, but fortunately bursting in the water. One heavy shell that burst off covered our stern with smoke and spray, so that looking from forwards, I thought our stern was blown away. A second later one burst under our bows, and sent a slower up forward, and so things went on, the concussion on taking away our bow and shaking the ship like a leaf. Looking ahead and astern, you could see the shells plainly going to the forts. One large shell that passed close over us must have been nearly spent, as it zig-zagged from side to side, changing its course as it went, and when it struck the base of the hill and exploded it shifted a pile of sand and stones.

It was principally owing to the cruiser Novik that we came in for such a hot time, as the battleship retired to the rest of the fleet shortly after the fight began, and they never went out any distance, but floundered about, if they got very much in each other's way, and the cruiser Novik, on the other hand, handled his ship very pluckily, having advanced far outside the others, and being the only ship that was not hit. He kept dodging at great speed backwards and forwards, while his guns were served well and quickly. I am

Japanese had failed to draw them from under the guns of the forts and the assistance that the stranded ships were able to give with their heavy guns. The Russians had engaged: Five battleships, five cruisers and one volunteer cruiser, and they had also two torpedo boats, and one large cruiser. The Japanese fleet consisted of sixteen ships, rating unknown, but I think there were four battleships, three armored cruisers and nine cruisers.

King's Daughters.—A general meeting of the members of the order of "The King's Daughters" in Victoria has been called for Tuesday, March 22nd, at 3 o'clock at Angela College for the purpose of organizing a city union in order that circle and individual members may be brought into closer union and thereby be enabled to carry out the aims and objects of the order more fully than would otherwise be possible. Each member of the order will also be constituted a member of the City Union.

Marked the Boundary.—Col. Z. T. Wood, commanding the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon, has returned to Skagway from the Dalton trail, where he marked the Canadian boundary for the Canadian government. Some time ago Capt. W. P. Richardson, acting for the United States war department, established the latitude and longitude of Pleasant Camp, on the Dalton trail, by an astrological observation, and this point is designated as being on the international boundary as found by the Alaskan boundary commission, and it was said that Capt. Richardson would have done so that Pleasant Camp could not be moved toward the seashore, taking the boundary with it. Upon hearing of this action on the part of the United States, the Canadian government sent Col. Wood out from Dawson to perform a similar service for this country.



Protected Cruiser Isokold

afraid, however, they were too light to have much effect on the battleships they were opposed to, and at that time of the line, towards the finish, he drew such a concentrated fire from the heavy ships that he had to retire amidst a regular storm of shell, one of which burst right at the stern, but without apparently hitting the Novik directly. It was lucky for us that the range was long and the lighter guns little used, or we could never have gone through it. At 11:45 we cleared the fire zone, and by 11:55 the action had practically ceased, as the Japanese fleet had turned shortly before, every ship in her own place, and stemmed across the Russian line, the cruisers then leading, with the armored cruisers next and the battleships bringing up the rear.

It was impossible to see what damage the Japs suffered. It should, of course, have been much heavier than that of the Russian, seeing that they were under the fire of so many heavy guns as well as of the Russian fleet. Yet we saw nothing to lead us to suppose that they were badly damaged, and they left in the same perfect order as they came. Nor was any ship of the Russian fleet sunk during the time that we were present, though several sustained considerable damage. For the

Too Busy for Earthquakes.—Says the New Westminster Columbian: "Those two earthquake shocks that scared some of the good people in Victoria, Seattle and other places, did not worry New Westminster very much. Some of the residents report that they felt the tremblings of Mother Earth, but in the first rush of spring trade citizens here are generally too busy to pay attention to anything less than a volcanic eruption or the news of a salmon approaching the Fraser river."

Distinguished Traveler.—Sailing on the Empress of Japan tomorrow evening for the Orient will be Prince Nashimoto, of Japan, a near relative of the reigning Mikado of Dai Nippon. A suite of rooms has been reserved on board the steamer for the prince and his staff. As he is now traveling incognito as M. Sakai, he will not receive the attentions and considerations which rank entitled him to. The prince, who has been in England, is returning to take command of an army corps. A large number of Japanese, nearly every in all, most of them officers, are also returning to Japan by the India. Many of them have cut short tours of the old lands on account of the outbreak of war. The India will have nearly a hundred saloon passengers in all.

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning service and Ante Communion 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music for the day is as follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Cantabile.Merkel
Venite.Ayrton
Psalm for 20th morning, Cathedral Psalter Benedicite.Langdon
Kyrie.Godfrey
Gloria.Godfrey
Hymns.200, 206, 434
Voluntary—Chorus.Behr

Evening.
Voluntary—Elevation.King
Psalm for 20th evening, Cathedral Psalter Magnificat.Goss
Nunc Dimittis.Foster
Antiphon—Seek Ye the Lord.Roberts
Tenor Solo—Mr. A. T. Goward.
Hymns.112, 523
Vesper hymn.Middleton
Voluntary—Chorus.Dubois

ST. JOHN'S.
Rev. H. A. Collison will preach in the morning and the Venerable the Archdeacon in the evening. Music as follows:
Morning.
Venite.20th
Psalm.102
Chant.Hayes
Psalm.103
Gloria.Goss
Benedicite.Cathedral Psalter
Jubilate.Goss
Hymn.220
Kyrie.3
Gloria Tibi.3
Hymns.109, 257

Evening.
Pro Hy.Sullivan
Psalm.104
Chant—Old Melody.Travers
Cantate.Crotch
Deus Misericord.Littleton
Antiphon.248, 20
Organist, Mr. Frank Watkins.

ST. JAMES.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning and Ante Communion at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller, rector of St. Barnabas. The following is the music:

Morning.
Organ—Voluntary.Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalm.M. Skeffington
Benedicite.Frostbeck
Kyrie.Tombs Pergrinus
Hymns.491, 93
Organ—Voluntary.491, 93

Evening.
Organ—Voluntary.Cathedral Psalter
Cantate.Woodward
Deus Misericord.Littleton
Hymns.490, 200, 633
Organ—Voluntary.490, 200, 633

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.
At the Church of Our Lord services at 11 and 7 p.m. Sermons will be preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. J. Wood respectively. Sunday school at 3 p.m. On Tuesday afternoon Bishop Cridge's Bible class at his residence at 4:30 o'clock, and a short service that evening in the church, beginning at 7:45. Music as follows:

Morning.
Venite and Psalm.Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.Stainer
Benedicite.Stainer
Hymns.100, 397, 407
Evening.
Psalm.Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.Stainer
Nunc Dimittis.Stainer
Hymns.25, 31, 28
Doxology.10

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach at the morning and evening services (11 a.

m. and 7 p.m.) Evening subject: "Capital and Labor. The Duty of the Church to this Question." "Is the Key to the Solution of the Trouble to be Found in the Teachings of Jesus?" Music as follows:

Morning.
Psalm.207, 226, 425, 218
Hymns.540, 128, 116
Antiphon—Praise Ye Jehovah, Nathan Barker
Evening.
Hymns.207, 226, 425, 218
Solo—Gentle, Holy Saviour.Gounod
Mrs. Heritage.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
In the morning the Rev. A. Ewing will preach and the Rev. W. Leslie Clay in the evening. Sunday school at 2:30. Bible class at 3:00. Music as follows:
Morning.
Organ—Pastorale.Lemare
Psalm.38
Chant.211
Hymn.35
Antiphon.507, 464
Organ—March Song.Handel

Evening.
Organ—Cavatina.Bohm
Psalm.78
Chant.235
Hymn.231
Antiphon—The Wilderness.Goss
Solo—Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Hymn.231
Organ—Fantasia.Clausmann

JAMES BAY METHODIST.
Rev. C. F. Connor, pastor. The services on Sunday will be in the interests of the Missionary society of the church. Subscriptions for this fund will be taken both morning and evening. Morning subject: "Christ's Relation to the Church." Evening subject: "The Church's Relation to the World." Bible classes and Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. All are cordially welcomed to these services.

CENTENNIAL.
A day of special evangelistic services, following a week of successful meetings. Love Feast at 10:15 a.m. 11 a.m. public services, subject: "Going On." 7 p.m. song service, followed by evangelistic service. Subject of address, "The Desire of Every Life." Mrs. Stanciland will assist the choir and sing a solo. The pastor is in charge of services.

VICTORIA WEST.
The pastor, Rev. S. Stanley Osterhout will preach a sermon to the children in the morning. In the evening the subject will be "The Sacred Line." Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. E. S. Rowe. Morning subject: "Canada's Debt to Christian Missions." Evening subject: "Will There Be a Union of Canadian Churches?" Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.
Mr. Croft will preach at the morning service and Rev. Mr. McCoy in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST.
Morning theme, "Some Conditions of Fruitful Christian Service." Evening subject, "Heroes and Cowards."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
The usual services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. G. W. Dean. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Young People's Society meets at 8:15 p.m. after the evening service. All are welcome.

ZION'S TABERNACLE.
Rev. R. M. Simmons, Vancouver, will conduct special services at Zion Tabernacle, 98 Johnson street, from Tuesday 22, to Thursday 24. Regular service every Sunday at 3 p.m.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.
A. O. U. W. hall, room 1, up stairs. Sunday, March 20th at 7 p.m. the subject will be "Turkey in Trophery; or the Sick Man of Europe." Seats free. No collection.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH.
The society will hold a spiritual meeting

In Knights of Pythias' lodgeroom, corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Spiritual readings toward the close. All interested are welcome.

Local News.

Mikado Restaurant.—It will be of interest to the people of Victoria to know that the Mikado lunch and tea rooms will in the future be open for supper on theatre nights.

Gambling Raid.—Chief of Police Langley raided a Chinese gambling den last evening at 27 Esplanade street. Nineteen drinks were arrested, seventeen of whom spent last night in the cooler. Two are out on bail. All the paraphernalia for fun tan was seized.

Pupils' Recital.—A very interesting piano recital was rendered by the pupils of Miss Walker at her studio yesterday afternoon, the following giving renditions in a very efficient and pleasing manner: Miss Gladys Rogers, Miss Kitty Wallace, Master Paul Clyde, Miss Rita Whittaker, Miss Marguerite Little, Miss Jeanne Lawson, Miss Marjorie Kent, Master Harold Beck, Miss Alice Briggs, Miss Norma Sears and Miss Mable Clarke.

Helene Ladies' Dance.—Encouraged by the great success of their dance in Victoria hall, Blanshard street, last month, the Helene ladies of the city have decided to give another of those very pleasant affairs on Monday evening, March 22nd. Mrs. Davis will provide the music, as on the previous occasion, and the committee of ladies who are in charge of the arrangements promise a first-class time for all who attend. Further particulars will be announced in the Colonist later.

Bulletin on Interior.—One of the most interesting of the valuable bulletins issued under the authority of the Provincial government, from the Bureau of Provincial Information, is the latest, No. 9, entitled "The Undeveloped areas of the great interior of British Columbia." The bulletin is embellished with a large number of excellent cuts from photographs, showing sections of the immense regions in the interior. Special attention is given to the Bulkley river valley, Ootsa Lake district and many other fertile regions awaiting the coming of the settler. The reports of Dr. G. M. Dawson are freely quoted, and also the opinions of other travelers through the interior. This bulletin has been compiled with the care and accuracy which distinguish the work of the provincial bureau of information, and should prove of great service to the province as a means of advancing its vast cultivable areas to intending immigrants.

It's a good thing for most wives that more husbands don't talk in their sleep.

THE ROYAL CAFE.

25c—DINNER—25c.
5:30 to 8 p.m.
SOUP—Consomme; Cream of Clams.
FISH—Baked Salmon and Parsley Sauce; Fried Flounder; Fried Halibut.
BOILED—Corned Lamb's Tongues and Capers Sauce.
ENTREES—Sauté of Calves' Sweetbreads with Mushrooms; Honeycomb Tripe Stewed in Milk; Hotchpot Lettuce with Cream Dressing; Apple Fritters.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef; Leg of Lamb and Mint Sauce; Young Turkey Stuffed with Cranberry Sauce.
VEGETABLES—Baked and Mashed Potatoes; Sweet Corn.
DESSERT—Baked Apple Dumplings; Apple Pie; Mince; Blueberry, Cocoanut, Lemon Custard Pies; Stewed Fresh Peas; Prunes; Figs.

BUSINESS CHANGE !!

Having contracted with the
SEMI-READY COMPANY as
above it is now up to us to sell
off our present stock of

**MEN'S AND
BOYS' SUITS
OVERCOATS
AND PANTS**

\$30,000

Worth of Men's and Boys'
Suits, Overcoats and Pants
specia'ly selected for the
spring and summer trade in-
cluded in this sale.

All New Spring Goods 1-50ff
All Goods left from last season
One-Half Price.

Terms Strictly Cash

AGREEMENT

Made this Fifth day of March, 1904, between the SEMI-READY CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called "the Company," of the first part, and B. WILLIAMS & CO., of the City of Victoria, in the County of Vancouver Island, in the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called "the Purchasers," of the second part.

The Company this day grants to the Purchasers the sole and exclusive right to sell at retail only branded "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company; in the Town or City of Victoria for the period of time and subject to the conditions hereinafter set out.

The Company binds itself, so long as this contract remains in force, not to sell to any other dealer in the Town or City of Victoria, either at wholesale or retail, or under any subterfuge, any garments bearing the Company's "Semi-ready" brand or name, and to protect the Purchasers against price-cutting on said "Semi-ready" Clothing by every means in its power.

The Company also agrees to advertise the said goods extensively by means of newspapers, catalogues, pamphlets, or such other methods as may seem in its discretion to be most effective under the name of the Purchasers as the sole dealer having the right to sell them, and to expend at least five per cent of the amount purchased in advertisement.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company only, and at retail only in the Town or City only of Victoria, and at prices fixed by the Company, and at no other price without the written consent of the Company, and then only when every trade-mark, brand or means of identification has been removed or effaced.

The Purchasers agree not to represent any garment from which the Company's brand or trade-mark has been removed, nor any other garment not bearing said trade-mark, brand or name, as a "Semi-ready" garment, made by the Company, being aware that such action would cause serious damage to the Company.

The Purchasers agree to purchase from the Company a first order to be approved and selected by him of "Semi-ready" Clothing amounting to not less than \$5,000.00, and a further order if this agreement continues as like of at least \$5,000.00 within the first year, \$12,000.00 the second year, and \$15,000.00 the third and succeeding years, during the life of the agreement.

The Purchasers agree to give six months' notice in writing, prior to the date when this contract expires, if they desire to renew it. If this contract is not renewed, or if it is terminated by effluxion of time, by notice, breach or otherwise, they agree to sell such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing as they may have on hand when the contract has come to an end, back to the Company, at a valuation not to exceed the price they paid for it.

If the parties hereto are unable to agree on a valuation, the Purchasers now bind themselves that they will forthwith, after this contract has been terminated, efface and remove from the stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing, and from all cartons, etc., they may have on hand when the contract has been terminated, all trade-marks, prices, names or other means of identification; and that they will not sell, expose or offer for sale, such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing, or any portion of it, as they may have on hand when this contract has been terminated, without first removing therefrom, and from all cartons containing same, all trade-marks, names, prices, or other means of identification, and even after such means of identification have been removed, they will sell them only as ordinary clothing without using the name "Semi-ready" or of the Company in connection therewith.

The Purchasers agree to furnish the Company semi-annually from the date hereof a full statement of all their assets and liabilities. This contract is made for a term of ten years from July 1st, 1904, but may be terminated at any time by either party giving to the other six months' notice in writing.

If the membership of the present firm be changed during the term of this contract, by the retirement of any member, or the addition of any new member, or should they form a company to carry on their business, the Purchasers undertake that such partnership, new firm or company shall assume this contract and comply with and carry out same.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing only made and supplied to them by the Company so long as this contract or any extension thereof remains in force.

The Purchasers covenant and agree with the Company that they will not sell their stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing on bloc, or in any other manner except at retail, without at first obtaining the consent of the Company in writing, and in case they sell out their business while this contract is in force they undertake that the purchaser from them will, in writing, assume this contract and observe and carry out the terms and conditions hereof. The Company, however, shall not be bound to accept such purchaser in their place or stead.

It is agreed and understood that a breach of any of the above conditions, covenants or agreements by the Purchasers shall release the Company from all responsibility hereunder, and leave it free to appoint a new agency and to enforce observance and performance of the above covenants and agreements. This contract shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of each of the parties hereto. The Company will not cancel this contract providing the Purchasers live to the conditions herein contained.

Dated this Fifth day of March, A. D. 1904.
During Spring Orders net thirty days, 1st April. During Fall Orders net thirty days, 1st October. Assortment net sixty days 10th to 15th following date of shipment.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., per pro. W. T. WILLIAMS.
SEMI-READY CLOTHING CO., LTD., per H. A. BEATTY, manager.
A. E. MACNAUGHTON, witness.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 YATES STREET, VICTORIA

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 3552
 Daily Average, 1903 3695
 Daily Average, Feb., 1903. 3526
 Daily Average, Feb., 1904. 4381
 March 18th, 1903. 3490
 Mar. 18th, 1904. 4230

Circulation books open to all.
 Advertising contracts made on this basis.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SETTLEMENT.

A notable proof of the benefits that the good understanding and cordial relations that have been established between Great Britain and France can confer on the two countries, is shown in the statement that a satisfactory settlement has been reached in regard to what is known as the French Shore question. For many years the people of Newfoundland have complained bitterly of the evils which the French pretensions to the right to occupy a certain portion of the shore of the Island have caused them. Time and again representations by the Government or Legislature of Newfoundland were made to the British Government on the subject, with urgent requests that some arrangement should be made with France whereby she would abate or abandon her claim. The Imperial Government was neither blind to the evils of which the Newfoundlanders complained nor neglectful of efforts to secure for them the relief they sought. But until now all these efforts have been in vain. Insisting on its own interpretation of the rights conferred on France by the Treaty of Utrecht, the French Government refused to accede to the request of the British Government. Indeed, to have done so would have been a very unpopular act in France, as the French people have attached an undue value to the Newfoundland cod fisheries as an excellent training place for recruits for the Navy, while in addition to the value of the fishery itself, there has been a considerable trade carried on by smugglers who had their rendezvous in the French settlement. To give up their claims to the occupancy of the shore would have been regarded by the French as a surrender to Great Britain, and at no time since the fall of the Third Empire have the relations between the two countries been so friendly as to make such an act possible. Even after the anger and bitterness caused by the "Fashoda incident" had passed away, the officials of the Quai d'Orsay showed no disposition to enter on negotiations with London in respect to the matter; certainly not without substantial territorial compensation in some other part of the world.

But the cordial relations now happily established between the two countries—due in no small degree to the tact and delicate diplomacy of King Edward—has brought about a change in the situation and a desire on the part of both governments to reach a settlement of the matters in controversy between them. Among these questions that of the French shore in Newfoundland was one of the most vexed and irritating, and it is certainly a matter for congratulation on both sides that a settlement of it has been reached. By this arrangement, it is understood, that France relinquishes any claim to territorial rights on the shore, but will still retain her right to fish offshore. This latter will not be objected to by the people of Newfoundland. The Government will now be able to enforce law and order along the shore, and one of the most difficult questions has been disposed of. It is hinted that, in consideration of the retirement of France from the position she had taken upon this question, she will be given, as far as Great Britain is concerned, a free hand in Northwest Africa. Although not a colonizing nation like her neighbor across the English Channel, there is a feeling in France that the preservation of her Colonies in that part of the world is a solemn obligation on the French Government and people. It is quite apparent that the ruler of Morocco is not able to maintain order throughout the country, which is retrograding instead of advancing in wealth and population as its natural resources should bring about if they were developed wisely and energetically. Such extension of French influence in that part of the world will not affect the interests of Great Britain or those of Spain. It is understood that France agrees not to erect fortifications opposite to Gibraltar.

The settlement of these differences of such long standing indicates that the war in the Far East between Russia and Japan has not so far interfered with the friendly relations of the two Powers who are the respective allies of the belligerents. The fact is an assurance that Great Britain and France are not likely to become involved in the struggle. But the fact may have another result. With the two great Powers of Western Europe free from active participation in the dispute, yet by their treaties of alliance deeply interested in the war, what more reasonable and probable that an occasion should arise before long when they can advise the two combatants either to adjust the dispute or refer it to neutral arbitrators? To make such a suggestion at this time to either Russia or Japan would be to meet with an indignant declaration. But in the course of a few months there may be a change and friendly intervention be entertained.

THE G. T. P. CONTRACT.

The Grand Trunk Pacific contract with the Government, and the manner in which it is carried out in the construction of the line, are matters of such great interest to the people of British Columbia and especially to those of the Coast districts, that the subject must be kept before both the Government and the Parliament. In the hope that our legitimate demands may be acceded to, when the project was first suggested and feelers were thrown out to see how far the scheme received the favoring breezes of popular approval, it was stated that the road would run considerably north of Winnipeg and that a branch would be built southward from the main line to connect the Prairie City with the new transcontinental line. The northern route is the one recommended for many years by Sir Sandford Fleming, and it has many things to recommend it in preference to the route now decided on. But the people of Winnipeg insisted that the main line and not a branch should connect their city with the new railway and for party and political reasons the Government had to make the change in the route. The alteration is certainly not in the interest of either the Dominion or any of the provinces. The line will not go through such a good country as that on the more northerly route; it will be as close to the boundary as the Canadian Pacific Railway, and therefore, defective from a strategic point of view. Lastly, it will entail the loss of nearly a day in the through passage from Yokohama to London—a not unimportant consideration in certain possible contingencies. But the Winnipeggers prevailed and the original scheme was amended and cast in the shape that it was presented to the Legislature.

Important as the change in the route is, both from Federal and Provincial standpoints, and valuable only to Winnipeg, there has never been a whisper or a suggestion that Winnipeg, or rather Manitoba should contribute to the additional expense incurred by the change in the route. It was recognized that the road is a national enterprise and that there should not be any provincial or sectional jealousy over any detail or apparent advantage that one part of the Dominion might derive over another through the location or vicinity of the railway. But when it comes to British Columbia seeking some modification in the contract, it is quite another thing. We are asking for no change in the route that it is understood has been selected for the line through British Columbia. We are not asking for the line to be diverted to strike this town or that locality. Nor do we insist that if such a place is not on the main line as laid down on the prescribed route, the Dominion Government must see that a branch line is built to give it connection. All we ask is that construction shall commence on the Coast simultaneously with that on the Eastern end of the line. When the scheme was first broached, it was stated on the authority of interviews with Mr. Hays, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and other officials of that road, that construction would begin at both ends of the line and at one or two other points between them. But when the contract came before the House there was no provision of the kind in it. Now when it is suggested that such a condition should be asserted in consideration of the substantial concessions made to the company by the amendments that Parliament will be asked to sanction, we are told that our request can only be complied with if we are ready to make a grant to the company either in money or lands. The former we have not got, and as to the latter there are objections held by a large number of people. We must leave for another occasion a reference to the inability of the province to agree to give assistance in either of the forms mentioned, for reasons which are apparent. It is necessary, therefore, that our representatives in the Dominion Parliament should insist on the amendment being made in the agreement.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

March 19, 1903.

The Cowichan lands will be in the market soon. They are now being surveyed.

A ball was given on Tuesday evening by the officers of H. M. Ships Satellite and Phoenix, and the Bouvier Commission, which was honored by the presence of His Excellency Governor Douglas and the elite of the city.

Latest News.—The steamship Brotherton, formerly the Commodore, Capt. Staples, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco via Portland, with about 50 passengers for this place. She brought California news to March 12. Oregon to 16, and St. Louis to Feb. 14. The overland express arrived at San Francisco on the 10th, with two days later news.

Oregon was admitted as a state on Feb. 12. The case of the Bouvier Commission on the same evening. The President made a speech, which was responded to by Vice-President Breckinridge and General Lane.

In California the cases of John P. Green and others vs. W. T. Coleman, claiming damages for imprisonment by the Vigilance Committee, have been dismissed, the plaintiff neglecting to prosecute.

Editor Colonist.—When such a magnificent harbor, with all its many natural advantages, and so short a distance from Victoria, exists, why does the Legislative Assembly spend their valuable time in talking of removing the old bridge? Make good roads to Esquimalt, which can be done at a small cost, and you have one of the finest harbors, sites for wharves, warehouses and all classes of private dwelling in the world. Queensborough will be your Sacramento, Esquimalt your naval and military station, (already decided upon by the Home Government), and depot for large ships and goods for the whole North Pacific coast and islands. A mere casual observer can see the immense advantages of Esquimalt; and I am glad to know that improvements have commenced and extensive ones about to be so shortly. Also that more inquiries are being made after real estate there; and I think it takes no prophet to predict that Esquimalt will be the metropolis of both colonies as its advantageous position commands.

QUEENSBOROUGH.

The steamer Beaver, Sinclair, arrived from Langley and Queensborough with about ten passengers on Thursday. Two of the crew were ill, and one died. The weather was unfavorable. Lieut. Governor Moody was at Queensborough making every effort to complete the survey of the town as soon as possible. Miners were still rapidly leaving for the Upper Fraser. Crown Solicitor Peck was among the passengers.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

At Elburne on Wednesday afternoon at the Elburne Hotel, Logan and in marriage R. O. Atkins, proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, and Miss Jessie Clementson, daughter of Mrs. R. M. Clementson, of Grand Prairie. The bride wore a new costume of blue broadcloth and a black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of carnations and smilax.—Kamloops Sentinel.

There is also the probability of a Colorado zinc smelting firm entering the Bismarck market for a zinc plant, one of the kind that carries on much zinc for lead smelting and too much lead for zinc refining. George Huston, who represents the Denver firm, recently visited several Bismarck properties and believes he can get a large tonnage of the character of ore wanted. At the Bismarck he found large quantities of this class of ore, and believes he can handle a good profit. Mr. Huston is ready to handle 500 tons a month of this ore, and if the matter is favorably acted on by the London office, the Bismarck will probably resume work in a short time.—New Denver Ledger.

Today the camp loses a valuable and highly respected citizen and the local banking and business fraternity a sound and particularly conscientious business man in the person of A. B. Barker, manager of the Rossland branch of the Bank of Toronto. During his six years' residence in Rossland Mr. Barker has displayed admirable qualities of heart and mind. He is a man of conservative tendencies and has retired from three to four times a week. He was one of the important banking centers of Ontario, to occupy a similar position to that which he held during his residence in the Golden City, and the best wishes of the community go with him.—Rossland Miner.

It is stated that the Northport smelter will in future turn out Dore metal instead of copper matte, saving about one-half on the freight bills. This will mean the installation of a converter such as that at the Granby smelter.—Rossland World.

Slough Creek, Ltd., have engaged the services of a practical miner to enter the channel, namely, Fred Trezills. Manager Hopp is taking a well earned holiday, and instructions came from London after his departure to start up. Mr. Thompson has, it is reported from London, regained his position and will be seen shortly in Cariboo. It seems that more money is to be raised and Mr. Thompson's friends have gained the upper hand, as they are coming forward and were others were holding back, and as everyone knows, money talks. At Willow River, F. C. Laird has mastered the water and is at present engaged in sinking a pump. He will start drilling out very shortly. He has to contend with lots of water, but his pumps handle it all right. Some of the best underground men in the country are now engaged on the property.—Inland Sun.

The C. P. R. have supplied the Payne Mining Company with three cars for the first shipment of zinc concentrates to Antwerp, Belgium, and the zinc is now being loaded on the cars. This is the first shipment to go out on the contract made by the Payne Company to supply the zinc plants with 3,000 tons. The ore will go over the Crow line to the East and on down to St. John, N. B., where it will be placed on ships and sent to the East. It is expected to pass through Nelson during the end of the week.—Nelson News.

A COAL MINER'S POEMS.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers a Writer of Verse.

(N. Y. Sun.)

It will surprise you generally to learn that William B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and one of the counsellors of John Mitchell, is a poet. He has contributed poetry to various publications, and a collection of his poems, entitled "Memories" has been printed, not published, as he says in the preface "for circulation among those intimate friends of mine who have been my constant literary and structural defects beneath their personal respect for the author."

He is a Scotsman by birth, and worked in the mines himself until 1898. He is now 42 years old.

One of his poems, "The Explosion," is a description of a colliery disaster, written by one whose experience fitted him for the task. Here are a few lines from the poem, which is a long one:

Hark! A rumbling in the distance
 Strikes a terror to the heart,
 Oh! How well they knew the meaning
 Of that distant, dismal roar,
 Quick they drew their coats about them,
 Threw themselves upon the floor,
 Through the headings, always, chambers
 Every open space it came
 With a voice more loud than thunder,
 With a solid wall of flame,
 Rails and sleepers, doors and brattice,
 Cars and timbers, coal and rock,
 Crashing, tearing, rushing, roaring,
 Flew hence the mighty mass,
 Stalwart men were but as feathers
 Driven by a cyclone's ire;
 Past their flesh and sinews shivered,
 Scattered and roasted with the fire.
 Some were hurled against the pillars,
 Mangled, bleeding, dying dead,
 Arms and legs torn from the body,
 Bodies severed from the head.

Spring poetry, as a rule, all read alike to the reviewer, but Mr. Wilson has produced a variation. In "Do You Call This Spring?" he says:

Little Johnny Jump-Up, peeping through the ground,
 Long before the other flowers knew that spring's around,
 Laughing at us cutely with your merry yellow face,
 While the chilly breezes keep a blowing round the place,
 And the glistening icicles to the cavepoints cling,
 Tell me, Johnny Jump-Up, do you
 Call this Spring?

The same question is asked of the early meadow lark and the robin.
 The various stages of the life of a colliery employee are described in "The Coal Miner":

A slight, little fellow, not yet in his teens,
 His arms, to his elbows, tucked down in his jeans.

He goes whistling to his work, without a care of any kind to worry him. At 16 he is "sway and strong" and wants a "full turn as a miner." The third stage is:

A middle-aged man with a calm, pleasant face,
 His face and his brow slightly furrowed with care.

Fighting life's battles with stubborn will, he does his work with a mastery skill.
 The fourth stage is a gray-haired man walking about with a cane.

Telling with glee and a care for the truth
 Great tales of the digging he did in his youth.

THE MAGAZINES.

In a Japanese town one cannot walk far without being confronted by athletes in one form or another. In the streets you find men dressed in the painted and gaudy costumes of the Japanese, and do other infantile stunts in a whirling effort to save the "strange foreigners" wealth. A Japanese maitre d'hotel, who carries his port without the bespangled tight-rope performer, the bamboo ladder climbing youngsters, the wrestlers, tumblers, spearsmen or fencers.

So deeply rooted is the native love for the strenuous life that the national sports of other lands have been tried in Japan. The Mikado, who is of course an imperial family, attends the annual spring races in Yokohama; but nothing in the line of imported sports so appeals to the Japanese as cycling and baseball. Cycling clubs are scattered all over the country, and the American bicyclists spin across the island and the foreigners experience difficulty

Established 1858
A. W. BRIDGMAN,
 REAL ESTATE
 Stores, houses and farms for sale and to let.
 FINANCIAL
 Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$50,000.
 INSURANCE
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London; London Assurance Corporation; Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass.
 41 - Government - Street

Cold Winds
 Have an unpleasant effect on tender skins, causing roughness and soreness.
ANTISEPTIC COOLING CREAM
 Is a wonderful skin softener, giving immediate ease to chapped hands and face. It is not sticky or greasy. Gentlemen will find it excellent after shaving. Large bottles, 25 cents.
TERRY & MARETT,
 CHEMISTS.
 S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

Our Grand Millinery
 Opening commences
 Tuesday, March 15th.
 All the very latest designs in French and American, up-to-date patterns will be on view at Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, 88 Yates St.

Miss Messenger,
 (Late of the Civil Service, London, Eng.)
 Will Open a Class for Girls at
 14 Bellot St. Early in April
 English, Latin, Mathematics. Classes in French (Paris), German (Germany), English Education, Sight Singing and Piano-forte, by

MISS ARCHBUTT.

In keeping even a few of the records and traditions of native hands.
 The Tokio baseball team is an efficient organization, and it frequently drags the teams from other parts and cities. At the Yokohama cricket grounds excellent and sharply-contested games may be witnessed occasionally between the Tokio native team and the Yokohama foreign organization. — T. Phillips Terry in March Outlook.

Foreign cable despatches dwell depressingly upon the gravity of the European financial situation. The war has hit hard New York, and the London Stock Exchange and the London Bourse, and because France holds, it is said, \$300,000,000 in Russian bonds, the Paris Bourse may be called the storm centre of the threatening trouble. Peculiarly timely and valuable, under the conditions, then, is Cleveland Moffett's account of "The Paris Bourse," the leading article in the March Century.

The pretty series of booklets issued by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, are entitled "Mosaic Essays." The quotations from many gentle philosophers are selected and so arranged as to present the subject of the booklet in its highest interpretation—a message of good cheer and encouragement. Each issued in uniform format, richly printed, and the original scheme of typography, rubricated and fully bound. The little works are certainly unique and captivating to the eye and the intellect.

MEN AND THINGS.

Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins, is to superintend the rebuilding of Baltimore upon sanitary lines. A Johns Hopkins instructor said of him the other day: "When Dr. Osler was a student at the McGill University, in Montreal, he passed on the street one day beside a cow that had become stubborn and would not move along. He regarded the cow for some time. He took a box of pills from his pocket and gave one to the animal. She swallowed the pill willingly and then, at a breakneck speed, she made off down the road. The driver watched her disappear. Then he turned to young Osler and laughed strangely. 'I say, give me one of those pills, will you?' he said. 'What for?' said Osler. 'Why,' replied the driver, 'I've got to follow that beast.'"

The railways of Canada earned \$90,

Grippe
 is surely coming.
 Don't wait for it.
 If you are run down and thin and take cold easily, try
SCOTT'S EMULSION
 It will strengthen and fortify your system and keep you well.

SPENCER'S
 Western Canada's Big Store
 A GRAND EXHIBITION OF
SPRING COSTUMES MONDAY!
 AMERICAN AND PARISIAN STYLES
 These goods are entirely new and novel in every way. Among them can be seen novelties, such as

New Dip Front Etons	New Epaulette Shoulders	New Parisian Trimmings
New Blouse Etons	New Round Collars	New Button Trimmings
New Cape and Effects	New Crush Belt Effects	New Pleated Skirts
New Paquin Sleeve	New Vests	New Hip Yoke Skirts
New Sara Mayer Sleeve		New Belt Skirts

Prices \$20.00 to \$65.00
 \$1.75 to \$2.50 Silks, Monday \$1.25 Yard
 A Shipment of Axminster Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Tapestry and Velvet Squares on Sale Monday
 75c. for Axminster Door Mats, size 12 x 30, with fringe.
 65c. for Axminster Door Mats that have been sold up to now for \$1.50.
 \$9.25 for Axminster Hearth Rugs, all new patterns.
 An Easter Silk Bargain
 Thirty-three pieces of Blouse Silks, Dresden, Dresden stripes and embroidered stripes. Prices run from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Monday \$1.25 yard.
 Tapestry Squares
 3 x 3, our special price ... \$6.75
 3 x 3 1/2, our special price ... \$7.50
 3 x 4, our special price ... \$9.75
 3 1/2 x 4, our special price ... \$12.50
 3 3/4 x 4, our special price ... \$27.50
 Velvet Squares
 3 x 3, our special price ... \$14.50
 3 x 3 1/2, our special price ... \$18.75
 3 x 4, our special price ... \$22.50
 3 1/2 x 4, our special price ... \$27.50
 Sale of Glassware Monday
 See Broad Street Window.
 900 pieces in all; preserve dishes, vases, celery dishes, salts, jugs, glasses and several other useful articles.
 Monday this lot will be cleared out at 5c., 10c. and 15c. Worth all the way from 10c. to 50c. each.
 Velvet Carpets at \$1.25
 New Patterns in Velvet Carpet. Special at \$1.25 yard.
 NEW AXMINSTER CARPETS

Somerset House
 Millinery Opening
 Wednesday, March 16, and following days.
 MRS. W. BICKFORD,
 61 and 63 FORT STREET

LA GRIPPE CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.
 The great danger from la grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be avoided by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who used this remedy during the epidemic of la grippe of recent years no case has ever been known to result in pneumonia which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Price 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.
 Don't miss City Band Dance March 24th.

DUCK & JOHNSTON
 Real Estate and Insurance Agents
 Agents London Mutual & Ottawa Fire Insurance Companies
 16 Trounce Ave.

RHEUMATISM
 Mr. C. Little, 404 Symington Avenue, Toronto, driver for Dunlop, the Florist, writes: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism, that owing to swelling, soreness and pain, I could not get my leg on, and walked with great difficulty. I got a bottle of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment, which gave me relief at once and speedily cured me. I can highly recommend it. Large bottles 25 cents. Special size 75 cents."

The Arctic Trading Co.,
 General Traders, Groceries and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail.
 We have increased our stock of Groceries and Provisions, to enable us to meet the growing demands of the outfitting trade of the coming season. In addition to this we carry a complete stock of Sleds, Stoves and "Dog" Collar and examine our goods when you come to.
 WHITE HORSE.
 Opposite the B. Y. N. Freight Sheds, Front Street.
 CAPT. P. MARTIN, Manager.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT
 OF
Spring Goods
 Just Arrived.
 Cooper & Linklater
 TAILORS.
 47 Fort, Facing Broad St.

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
The Bank of British Columbia
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
 Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000
 Rest 3,000,000
 Aggregate resources exceeding \$3,000,000
 HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
London Office, 60 Lombard St., E.C.
 The Bank has 107 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:
 ATLIN GREENWOOD NANAIMO VANCOUVER
 GRANBY KAMLOOPS NELSON VICTORIA
 PAVSON LADYSMITH N. WESTMINSTER WHITE HORSE

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.
Victoria Branch
 GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

WESCOTT BROS
 The Big Yates Street
 Dry Goods House :: ::
 To the Front with
 New Spring Goods, Blouses, Skirts, Sun-shades and Ladies' Whitewear.

All New and Up-to-Date Lines just placed in Stock. Marked at Our Usual Low Prices. Call and inspect our splendid stock. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Frae the Land of "The Hill, The Heath and The Heather"
 D. C. L. very rare liqueur "Scotch Whisky," 20 years old, per bottle \$2.00
 Canadian Liqueur "Scotch" per bottle \$1.00
 King George IV. Liqueur "Scotch," per bottle \$1.00
 Risk's 3 Star Old "Scotch" per bottle \$1.00
 Try a Bottle of Pure Native Port Wine, per bottle 25c.
The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd
 PHONE 23. AND 41 AND 43 JOHNSON STREET.
The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.
 PHONE 23. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Our Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Is an admirable spring medicine. It enriches and vitalizes the blood and renovates the whole system. \$1.00 per bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST,

Two 'Phones: 425 and 450.
Open all night.
198 Government St.,
Near Yates Street,
Victoria, B. C.

DON'T STOP IT Fishing Tackle

Will Power Does a Good Deal.
But our Pulmonary Cough Cure does a whole lot more. Where are very few coughs and colds that it will not cure.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Call and inspect McCarty's FAMOUS STEEL RANGES and STOVES at Clarke and Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

FOOTGRAPHS.
A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Bistons' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

J. & J. Taylor's

Fire Proof

Safes and

Vault Doors.

John Barnsley & Co.,

Agents,
115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Victoria Transfer Company

LIMITED.

Best Equipped Hack and Livery Stable in the Province.

All Rubber-Tired Hacks and Finest Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and Freight handled at reasonable rates and with dispatch.

9, 21, 23, Broughton St Phone 129

ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choice of Liquors, Cigars, etc. Only the best kept.

JOS. DUBOIS.

TEMPORARY PREMISES

During the reconstruction of our Fort street store, we will be found at

Trounce Avenue

A. P. BLYTH

Jeweler and Optician.

FOR SALE

Esquima't Road

Modern Bungalow

Large Lot

\$300 Will Start It

For particulars apply at office. Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written Stores and Dwellings to Let.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd

80 BROAD STREET.

THE SOAP

At half price for a short time to clear out big consignments of extra fine brands.

B. C. DRUG STORE

27 JOHNSON STREET
PHONE 350. J. TEAGUE, JR.

Spring Styles

"20th Century"

BRAND

Suits

for

Men

Fit, Finish and Fabric GUARANTEED.

W. & J. WILSON

SOLE AGENTS,
83 Government - Street

Postponed.—Mrs. Dickinson's and Miss Simpson's usual Thursday dancing class will be held on Friday evening this week, instead of Thursday.

Meeting Monday.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Victoria Y. M. C. A. will hold a meeting tomorrow (Monday) at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the rooms on Broad street. A good attendance is requested.

Lifboat Club.—An adjourned meeting of the organizing committee of the proposed Lifboat Association will be held at the office of the honorary secretary, Mr. Joseph Pearson, 43 Douglas street, at half past four on Tuesday next.

"Sick Man of Europe."—A free lecture on "Turkey in Prospects" or the "Sick Man of Europe" will be given in the A. O. U. W. hall (room 1, upstairs) this evening, to which all are cordially invited. The lecture commences at 7 p. m.

Mission Services.—Mr. C. E. Heard will conduct the services in St. James' hall this evening at 7:30 p. m. There will also be singing. A hearty invitation is extended to anyone to attend these services, which are held every Sunday evening.

Want Fruit Farms.—A number of enquiries have been received for fruit farms in the neighborhood of Victoria. All these communications were from parties in Eastern Canada, and show the attention and interest in suburban property in this district is attracting.

Easter Entertainments.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Methodist Church are arranging a novel entertainment, to be held in the school-room on Tuesday evening of Easter week. In speaking of the event last evening one of the ladies said that the entertainment would be something unique and of a nature not yet given in the city.

Crystal Theatre.—The week's attractions which closed Saturday evening at the popular little family theatre in the Dawson block, ended one of the best and most enjoyable week's performances that Victoria has yet had. An opportunity of witnessing every performance being patronized almost to the full seating capacity of the house and each evening repeatedly called to the stage. The attractions for the fortnightly week are promised to even exceed the past offerings.

Fixed Alaska Rates.—The Alaska Steamship Association has agreed upon through passenger rates to the Klondike and Yukon points as follows: Passenger rate, first class to Dawson, \$80; Passenger rate, first class to Dawson, \$100. On this basis the ocean lines, Pacific, Inland, to the extent of \$30 per ticket, and the White Pass & Yukon railroad and the river steamers \$20. Outward \$80 and \$100 from that point to lower coast port. White Pass & Yukon route, no definite agreement as regards freight rates has been arrived at, an understanding has been reached whereby they shall remain practically the same as last year.

Council Business.—At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council the estimates for the current year will, it is probably, be rapidly adopted. The council having considered them at the special meeting held on Friday evening. That relating to appropriations for the police department will, in all probability, be laid over until the next meeting of the council. The decision of the government in the matter of the appeal against the recommendations of the police commissioners. The streets, sewers and bridges committee will present an important report dealing with various civic improvements.

Kennel Club Show.—Preparations for the Victoria Kennel Club show are being carried through as rapidly as possible. The Philharmonic hall, which has been secured for the occasion, will be fitted up to accommodate more dogs than have been entered at any previous local show. It is the opinion of members of the club that Victoria's show will this year be larger than that of Portland, Ore., which is considered the best on the Pacific Coast. A number of entries have already been received. Some of these are from local fanciers and others are from Seattle.

"Mam'selle Napoleon."—Anna Held in P. Ziegfeld Jr.'s production of "Mam'selle Napoleon" will be seen at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening next. The play has been adapted for use on the American stage by Joseph W. Herbert, and the musical score has been provided by Gustav Luders, composed of "The Prince of Pilsen," "King of the Burgomasters" and other successes. The company includes Joseph W. Herbert, Knox Wilson, Henry Bergman, Franz Albert, Charles D. Smith, Arthur Lawrence, Fletcher Norton, Billy Norton and the rest of the original cast direct from the Knickerbocker theatre, New York city.

How It Works.—A small adv. in Thursday morning's Colonist, advertising a consignment of fine toilet soaps for sale at the B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street, has been followed forth the following results. The orders by phone before 9 a. m., amounting to \$9.00; personal orders up to 12 m., \$3.50; orders up to 6 p. m., same day, \$4.00, making a total of \$30.50 worth of soap sold by the B. C. Drug Store inside of nine hours through the agency of a small adv. in the Morning Colonist. This is another of the many examples of the power and influence of the Colonist as an advertising medium. Judicious use of printer's ink does it.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Leon W. Washburn, with Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, begins an engagement at the Victoria for one night on Monday next, when the patrons of the popular house will see this time-honored play in all its superior attractiveness. "Uncle Tom," the hero of this purposeful story, is portrayed by Fred Bennett, Stetson's original "Uncle Tom," and the best known impersonator of this celebrated character in the world. There will be two Topsyes and two Marks in the great double cast. The work of competent players is further enhanced by beautiful stage settings and new electrical devices. Col. Sawyer's celebrated pack of Siberian bloodhounds is one of the features with this company, as well as the prize Shandy boxes. New and novel specialties are introduced by the Creole Ladies Quartette; John Leary, champion lunk and wing dancer, assisted by the Mississippi singer, L. Oetter; "The Lone Star Quartette" in superb vocalizations, and the grotesque "Lumber Locs." The street parade at 4:30 p. m. of this big company will be worth going to see.

Old Folks Concert.—Tomorrow night in the First Presbyterian church school-room "A Greate Concerte of Worlde Time Songs and Songs," as the advertisement has it, will be given. This is understood to be an Old Folks or an Old Time Concert or both. Efforts have been made to ascertain the personnel of the company of people who are engaged in giving this unique entertainment, but they were not successful. It has been ascertained, however, that the First Presbyterian church choir are connected with the management, but such strict censorship has been exercised that not a single name could be secured. The First church choir do nothing by halves, and this will be no exception. The costumes of the ladies are mostly taken from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The gentlemen will be courtiers of the old school, and will comport themselves with the grace and dignity of such. Even ushers and doorknockers will be clothed in the dress of expense. The platform will be furnished in line with the general idea. The selections are old it is true, but very dear to many, and those who desire an evening of unalloyed pleasure should make a point of going early and securing seats as the demand for tickets is exceptionally large.

Fruit Growers.—The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Mission on April 2nd.

Lecture This Evening.—R. H. Kneeshaw will speak in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening at 7:30. Subject: "Magnetism and Hypnotism."

Men's Meeting.—This afternoon Rev. S. S. Osterhout will address the men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Missionarycroft will assist in the service with a solo.

Fund Growing.—The Street Railway Employees' Association of this city has decided to contribute \$10 towards the trades and labor fund now being raised to defray the cost of equipping a room in the new Strathcona wing of the Jubilee hospital.

Shooting Competition.—On Monday evening No. 4 section of No. 5 company and No. 2 section of No. 3 company will compete in the shooting competition at the gallery range. All members are asked to be present at 8 o'clock promptly, as 50 points are deducted for each absentee.

Publish a Photo.—A splendid full-page photo of Miss Bessie Dunsinuir, daughter of James Dunsinuir of this city is given in the last issue of the King and the Navy and Army of London. The photo was taken in London and shows Miss Dunsinuir in her court presentation gown.

Alaskan Boundary.—Concluding an exhaustive resume of the Alaskan boundary case, in the February issue of the Canadian Law Journal, Geo. S. Holmes stated says: "The reason the British contention was not more successful was due to the simple fact that the United States happened to have the better case."

Accident to Bluejacket.—On Friday afternoon an able seaman of H. M. S. Eszera, while engaged in painting the roof of one of the houses at the dockyard, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of about 20 feet. He was at once taken to the Naval hospital, where medical assistance was secured. An examination showed that he had received a severe scalp wound.

Spring Salmon Prices.—It is announced from New Westminster that the union of spring salmon have been arranged as follows: Red Spring, 7 cents per pound until April 15th; from April 16th to May 24th, 5 cents per pound; for White Spring and steelheads until April 15th, 5 cents per pound; from April 16th to May 24th, 2 1/2 cents per pound.

More Postal Facilities.—It is rumored that as a result of the visit here some months ago of Mr. G. Ross, Dominion superintendent of post offices, that not only will Victoria get additional daily postal delivery, but will have placed in the city a number of special boxes for the reception of newspapers and postal packages. Vancouver is to have twelve of the new special boxes, and it is supposed the same treatment will be meted out to Victoria.

Move in Real Estate.—There are evidences that the influx from the Territories and Manitoba has set in in earnest, and broken the ice of the land of the towns of the Northwest Territories has written to a local firm asking them to put him in possession of a list of city property from the ordinary do to one acre for sale in Victoria. The writer states that half a dozen parties in that town are anxious to secure building sites here if the price is not too high.

Building Progress.—D. F. McCrimmon has purchased a lot on Statens avenue adjoining his residence and contemplates the erection of a modern residence thereon in the near future. It is believed that more building is planned for Victoria already this season than was carried out throughout the entire summer last year. Many who were intending to build last year, but were unable to do so owing to the strike, will proceed this year. The erection of the C. P. R. hotel will also have a stimulating effect on the building trade.

"Seattle Yacht Club."—Victoria yachtsmen are interested in learning that the Seattle Yacht Club has elected new officers for the coming year and members are now talking over plans for the annual club cruise which takes the place of the regatta. C. D. Stinson was re-elected commodore. The club has a capacity during the four years of the club's existence. H. C. Henry was chosen vice commodore; C. W. Stinson, secretary; Capt. Foster, fleet captain; and Maurice McMillan, Fred Fischer, Gen. E. M. Carr, P. S. Stinson and R. L. Spencer as trustees.

Judge Duff Busy.—Says the Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday: On Wednesday Mr. Lyman P. Duff, K. C., was sworn in as justice of the peace of the British Columbia. The ceremony was performed by the Chief Justice, the Hon. Gordon Hunter, the only other person present being Mr. A. E. Beck, registrar of the Supreme court. Immediately after he was sworn in, Mr. Justice Duff assumed his duties on the Supreme court bench and heard several cases. His first case was the case of the Chief Justice, the new Justice presided in chambers, and owing to the length of the Assize court docket, it is probable that he will take some of the cases in the smaller court room today.

Royal Templars Hold Social.—The Royal Templars of Temperance held a very enjoyable social in their rooms at the A. O. U. W. hall last Wednesday evening. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. H. Gibson, grand chancellor for the province of British Columbia. Dr. A. E. Bolton delivered a short but interesting address on "The Evils of Alcoholism." Miss Deville sang a solo; recitations were rendered by Mrs. W. Gleason, Mrs. McCallum, Miss Weir, Miss E. Teo and Master E. Lemmensen; songs by Miss Martin and Powell; readings by Miss MacLennan and Hodges; piano duet, Miss B. Bennett and Miss E. L. Lusscombe; piano solo, Miss B. Bennett. At the close of the evening the ladies served fruit refreshments.

Located in England.—A very interesting story comes from New Westminster. On the evening of October 15, 1902, H. Palmer and a friend, both clerks in the branch of the Bank of Montreal, were walking on Columbia street, at a late hour. Suddenly Palmer shouted "Good-by," and jumped into the ruins of an old building. Next morning when search was made for him he could not be found and all trace of him was lost. His mother came out from Alberta and a thorough search was made by both police and citizens. The water from some drizzled and other efforts made, but all without result. Until this week nothing was heard of Palmer, the general opinion being that he had become temporarily demented and had committed suicide. But there was no cause for this, as his books were all right and he was a general favorite. This week private letters from England say that Palmer has been located in an asylum in England. How he got there is not known, and the manager of the Bank of Montreal stated that while he had heard the report, he himself knew nothing.

TWO PRIME CANADIANS.

Clark's Pork and Beans is made from prime Canadian beans and prime Canadian pork. Few dishes are cheaper or more healthful. W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

A special shipment to the Westside of New Spring Jackets is now on exhibition at this Popular Store. The assembly fairly and the firm's past efforts into the shade, and it is a task in the sunlight of your approval. See advertisement for hints of prices.

THE White House

DISPLAY OF

SPRING

MILLINERY

TODAY

Henry Young & Co.

BAGSHAW & CO

92 Government Street,
Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph.

\$2,100

will buy a House of 6

rooms, modern conven-

iences, centrally located

Wanted to Exchange

An orange grove and city property in California, valued at \$12,000 for an interest in a mill, cattle ranch, or a paying business.

E. A. Harris & Co.

85 Fort Street.

This is a good time of the year to have your gardening done. If you happen to want a Spade, Hoe, Rake, Trowel or Weeding Hook, you will find it to your advantage to see our large variety garden tools. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Picture Post Card Albums in great variety at Hibben's.

IT ISN'T THE PRICE, it's what you get for the price that counts. The Westside is making a special drive in Sterling New Prints for Monday, and their guarantee goes with every yard.

City Band Dance March 24th.

War maps, 25c. each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

A progressive association needs a progressive machine, therefore the Typewriter. They are the best that can be made. Hinton Electrical Co., Government street, agents. "Let us show you the latest model."

We make homes cosy because it's our business to do so! This is a time of year when there exists a desire in every home loving woman to freshen the surroundings. Let us show you what we can do for you in this direction. Weiler Bros. Complete House Furnishers, Government street.

Full band present at Dance, March 24th.

NEW BOOKS—"Mrs. McLeerie," by the author of "Wee Macgregor," "The Pit," by Norris, and "I Need the Money," by John Henry. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

New Store! New Books! R. Watson, (date of Monday's) has opened up for himself with a fine new line of books and shoes, at 65 Yates street, which he is selling at Eastern prices.

The celebrated Battle Creek Sanitarium health foods and life-givers for sale by Watson & Hall, 55 Yates st.

Genuine English Breakfast Tea, 60c a lb., at Jameson's, 71 Fort Street.

FISH

Just issued, another 500 lbs. of our celebrated Choice Cold Spring Salmon. For wholesale and retail trade. Remember this is genuine. Beware of imitations.

Brown & Cooper.

Government and Johnson Streets.
Phones, Govt. St., 567; Johnson St., 621.

TO THE PUBLIC

Call and inspect the fine selection of WORSTEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, HARRIS TWEEDS and HOMESPUN.

Black and Blue Worsted and Serge Suitings.

These goods are new and up-to-date and of the finest quality. No two patterns alike and cannot be duplicated in Victoria. Moderate price and fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Get Your Suit For Easter From

PEDEN'S,

36 Fort St., Merchant Tailor

Lard, 3-lb Tin, Best 30c

Hams, Picnic 12c

Bacon, Roll 14c

Hams, Best American 16c

Bacon, Best American 20c

Two Days' Sale. Cash Prices.

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street

See Our Styles!

CAMPBELL'S

See Our Prices!

EXCLUSIVENESS IS WORTH MUCH!

We pride ourselves in the Excellent Styles and Exclusive Designs we have just placed in stock in

New 1904 Neckwear!

This shipment comprises all the very latest and up-to-date ideas shown in London, Paris and New York for

SPRING, 1904!

See our New Crushed Leather Belts and the Latest English Military Button Belts

Watches!

Watches!!

In buying a watch the first consideration is its ACCURACY as a time-keeper, the material and style of the case being subject to the taste of the purchaser. We guarantee every watch we sell to be a GOOD TIME-KEEPER, and as we have a large stock in SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKEL, and GUN METAL cases we are in a position to meet the wants of any one who may be in need of a watch. Our prices are as low as possible consistent with good quality, ranging from \$2.50 to \$250 each.

C. E. REDFERN,

3 Government St. Established 1862. Telephone 118

THE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

has won distinction in the greatest musical events that have occurred in Canada during the past half century.

It wins admiration alike in concert hall and cultured home

The tone, touch and action of this instrument all tell of perfection of workmanship.

"I had no idea so good a piano was manufactured in Canada."—Freidheim.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited

Exclusive Agents for Vancouver Island.

Architects and Engineers

Have your Blue Prints made at

FLEMING BROS.

Enlargements a specialty. Kodaks and supplies.

52 Government Street.

Sets of Prayer and Hymn Books, 50c. per set. Hibben & Co.

International Correspondence School; Office, 70 Yates street. Representative, W. W. Martindale, address P. O. Box 219.

New books, "The One Woman," by Dixon; "Melia Barr," "Black Shilling," Jack London's "Son of the Whirl" and "People of the Abyss," Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Preserve Covers in Packages at 5c and 10c package.

Nautical Works and Charts at Hibben's.

The Game of Pit at Hibben's.

Books on Gardening at Hibben's.

New Gramophone Records

Six Beautiful Songs by

RICHARD JOSE,

The World's Greatest Contra-Tenor.

Over 1,200 of the very Latest Records to choose from

Fletcher Bros

Investigate

Our arrangement to build on easy terms. Let the rent buy your home. Modern machinery, and every convenience to do work at lowest possible rates.

Moore & Whittington, 150 Yates St

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

When In Doubt ASK Campbell & Cullin

Tobacco sts and Information Bureau

Phone 12 Corner Trounce Ave. and Government St.

TO THE PUBLIC

Call and inspect the fine selection of WORSTEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, HARRIS TWEEDS and HOMESPUN.

Black and Blue Worsted and Serge Suitings.

These goods are new and up-to-date and of the finest quality. No two patterns alike and cannot be duplicated in Victoria. Moderate price and fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Get Your Suit For Easter From

PEDEN'S,

36 Fort St., Merchant Tailor



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Victorias Go Up Two Points.

Yesterday afternoon, under the most adverse football conditions the Victorias and the Columbias met in a provincial match. The ground was in a frightful state and the sudden ball was so heavy that really good play was out of the question. The game was rather one-sided, the Victorias winning easily by four goals to one.

Captain Goward of the Victorias had rearranged his team for the occasion. Lieut. Lewis playing centre forward and Sam Lorimer playing inside left with T. B. Tye, Menzies and Jim Lorimer were on the right wing and the change worked well and less dallying with the ball than has been the case in former matches was seen with the result that goals were scored. The Columbias seemed to get into their usual form when playing the Victorias, and the attempts that the forwards did make were apparently easily broken up by the opposing backs.

Serge, Derbyshire, R. G. A., acted as referee, and on the whole gave satisfaction. Though two or three of his decisions as to the ball being out of play were quite wrong. It would be a good idea to consult the linesmen in this respect, and according to the first rule of the game, the referee should not be a referee in his own case.

Sam Lorimer played a good game, but evidently forgot that he was not centre forward, with the result that his partner very often had to play the ball for him. Lieut. Lewis, who played the star game of the day, scored twice and Johnny Johnson, one of the opposing backs very obligingly put the ball through his own goal once.

At the end of half time the score was four to nil. Cecil Berkley scored once for his side during the second half. Berkley and Jack Cornwall both played well, and Jack Lawson, who is really not fit to play, and would not have had any consideration for his health, performed prodigies of football valor.

Victoria play the Garrison next week at the Barracks; if the former team wins they will have six points to the Garrison five. If the game is a draw it was the first, the Garrison win.

Whoever is the winner, it is a foregone conclusion that no one will begrudge the Garrison the honor of playing off with either Nainaimo or Ladysmith for the provincial championship, should they win or draw next Saturday. Their thorough good heartedness, as evidenced by the magnificent presentation made to the local association at the meeting on Wednesday last, has cemented the friendship already existing with the other local teams.

The provincial league series is in a very interesting condition at present as a look at the following table will show:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Garrison	1	0	0	0	0
Victoria	1	0	2	4	4
Columbia	1	0	3	1	1

Match at Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, March 19.—In the provincial championship game of Association football this afternoon, Ladysmith defeated Nainaimo by two to nil.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Victoria Win.

The determined efforts of the Victoria Rugby players were at last rewarded yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the crack Flora fifteen at Beacon hill by 7 points (1 try and 1 dropped goal) to nil.

The ground proved far superior to the Caledonia field, the turf being much drier and consequently play was very fast all through the game. The sailors put up a desperate struggle, making the boys in red and white work very hard for their victory.

The Victoria team was well balanced, and for once the Flora forwards did the worst of the game. In the open, too, the Victoria players were superior to their opponents, Charlie Cullin's and P. A. Macrae's splendid dribbling being a feature of the game.

Macrae kicked on for Victoria and the ball was at once smartly returned, when a series of scrums took place. The Floras forced the locals into their 25, but after a hard struggle, Gillespie secured the Victoria forwards made a combined rush. Ward saved cleverly and a scrum resulted. W. Newcombe secured the ball, and quickly transferred it to Ken. Scholefield, who spilt around several yards, when he secured the ball. The attempt to convert failed.

Being three points behind the sailors made gallant attempts to even up matters. Eddis, Hume, Foot, Caley and Ward being especially prominent. The Victoria defence was too strong, however, and at half time no further score had been made. Upon changing ends, the locals pressed hard, and the forwards made a number of rushes which were only stopped by the determined tackling of the Floras backs. But the Victoria boys would not be denied, and after a combined attack of the blue-jackets had been repulsed, the ball was rushed down the field. Ken. Scholefield secured it and with a pretty drop kick, added four points to the score. Eddis, Caley, Ward, Taper, Bell-Syvers, Foot and Hume then tried their hardest to get out of the line. Combining well, they made a number of attacks, which were repulsed with difficulty. The Victoria backs were tackling well though, and the sturdy sailors were stopped every time.

When the referee's whistle blew for time the local players were victorious as stated.

The Flora team played in hard luck. Asers, their centre forward, being hurt in the first part of the game. He pluckily tried to continue playing, but was forced to retire.

For Victoria, Ken. Scholefield was in fine form. He played to great effect the tuns and his all-round play was excellent. The other three-quarters, Ken. Gillespie, L. Bell and B. Richards, played splendidly. They were very fast, and time after time saved the situation by accurate kicks into touch. Richards is an Irish player, and he will be a great acquisition to the club. He knows the game thoroughly, and he knows down the left wing at a great pace. J. Bray played in his usual clever manner at half back and he was well supported by W. Newcombe, Charlie Cullin, P. A. Macrae, Alex. McLean and W. Heath, were the backbone of the forward line, and their work was a treat to watch. Jim Byrne played very steadily at full back.

For the Flora, Caley and Hume, the half backs, gave their three-quarters excellent opportunities to get away. Ward and Bird, three-quarters, made some good runs, while Foot, Eddis, Foley, Ross and Bell-Syvers proved very dangerous forwards. They were always on the ball and dribbled in fine style. W. Moresby made an efficient referee.

HANDBALL.

Finals in J. B. A. Tournament. Stan. Jost, by means of brilliant play, defeated Carl Penderay in the final handball match at the J. B. A. A. gymnasium yesterday afternoon, the score being 21-17, 21-18. His victory

IS HUDSON BAY PRIVATE PROPERTY

Ownership of the Inland Sea Should Be Determined Finally.

The settlement of the Alaska boundary question has given vitality to another question of importance to our northern neighbors. The Canadian government is now giving attention to the exact political and geographical status of Hudson bay. Is it or is it not a mare clausum? A glance at the map shows the great bay so effectively surrounded by Canadian territory that no reasonable doubt would seem possible. It might almost be said that the very heart of Canada, geographically, is this 580,000 square miles of water area, practically approachable only through Hudson strait. Yet the matter is sufficiently indeterminate to justify Canada making an official investigation.

Although the question is by no means a new one, it is but recently that the matter has become really important. A few years ago the shores of the bay were a wilderness known only to Indians and trappers who dealt with the outside world solely through the agency of that venerable institution, the Hudson Bay company. Chartered, originally, by Charles II. in May, 1670, this company claimed exclusive trading privileges throughout the region of Hudson bay and James bay for nearly two hundred years. Champlain's energies made Canada a French colony, but the northern boundary of French possession was vague. French interests disputed the rights of the Hudson Bay Company until the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave England sovereign right to the bay, the strait and the surrounding territory. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally gave to England full control and possession of that which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

By a treaty concluded in 1783 the



NEW MEN OUT TUBBING.

FULL EIGHT TAKES A SPIN

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

LABRADOR AND "NORTHWARD INDEFINITELY."

For many years they have fished and maintained whaling stations "northward indefinitely," past Cape Chudleigh, along Bathin Land, through Hudson strait and in Hudson bay. The Canadians have done no business there. The Americans have done much. Canada is now considering the establishment of a barrier from Cape Chudleigh to Bathin Land, at the entrance to Hudson strait, on the ground of sovereignty over these waters, as an inland sea, and under the old British "headland theory," which the United States government has never officially recognized.

In point of area Hudson bay stands third among the world's inland waters. The Mediterranean sea covers an area a little less than 1,000,000 square miles in extent. The Caribbean covers 680,000

walrus, porpoise and hair seal now captured by the enterprising New Bedford men.

The wisest policy for Canada, so far as the water area is concerned, would seem to be an "open door" for many years to come. Such a policy might do much toward building up the vast waste places at Keewatin and Ungava, and constitute a highly valuable source of employment. It may be found difficult as well as impolitic, to close a door 100 miles wide at the end of a 500 mile channel leading into a 600,000 mile expanse of ocean water.

VOTERS' LIST.

Full List of Names Proposed to Be Struck Off.

It having been reported to the Registrar of Voters that the following persons have either ceased to reside in this province or died, and notices have been sent by him to the parties that their names will be struck off the list of the voters at a court of revision, to be held on the 2nd day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, unless he hears in the meantime to the contrary. He will name any persons who he knows that any of the parties still reside in the province if they will notify him to that effect:

29, Adams, Joseph Mason, 41 Rae street, druggist; 389, Blyth, Robert Bayne, 289 Yates street, clerk; 471, Brewer, Edward Ernest, Union Club, waiter; 833, Cockrell, Ernest Lawrence, 181 Port street, clerk; 255, Farmer, Daniel James, 88 Douglas street, tailor; 1385, Francis, Frederick, 26 Mar. street, Victoria West, druggist; 2156, Jones, James Edward, 113 Chatham street, plumber; 109, Jones, Charles Albert, 113 Chatham street, plumber; 2497, McCarroll, John, Osborne House, driver; 2550, McDonald, William, Colonial Metropolitan Hotel, miner; 2580, McGregor, Archie, 107 Government street, bartender; 2768, Marshall, William Richard, 61 North Park street, architect; 2883, Mummack, Frank Lincoln, 13 Phoenix Place, linotype operator; 3043, Murray, Frank Bayne, 100 Douglas street, letter carrier; 3126, Ogden, Jonathan Whitfield, 58 North Park street, carpenter; 3269, Petersen, John, 228 8th street, mariner; 3292, Pizzotti, James Richard, Queen's Hotel, bottler; 3298, Sacho, Carl Goldberg, 5 David street, long-storeroom; 3363, Strickland, George William, 1 Centre road, baker; 4171, Vigor, Edward Richard, 85 Hill street, clerk; 4174, Wrighter, George Weston, 35 King's road, printer.

The following names will be removed, the parties having died: 1391, Fraser, Andrew, 110 Hume street, laborer; 2118, La Plante, John, 51 St. Lawrence street, laborer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF FRIENDLY HELP

Year's Work Reviewed at Recent Meeting of the Society.

The following is the report of the secretary of the Friendly Help Society read at the last annual meeting:

As our city grows in extent and population, the poor and needy that the Bible tells us shall always have with us, increase in number. The Friendly Help society, increasing every year, not only in giving out supplies, but in seeking for work for the unemployed and giving a kindly word and helping hand to many who are in distress through force of circumstances, and not because of shiftlessness or lack of will to work, for we have not a few on our lists that are willing to work, but employment cannot be found for them owing to their not being skilled in any particular line. This shows us how important it is to have the little ones prepared for the duties of life as they grow up, and to have them as well as the adults, in a position to help themselves.

During the past year the rooms of the Friendly Help have been open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 11 a. m. to 12 m. to assist any one who is in need without question of nationality or religion.

The board of management have held eleven regular meetings, when all cases are carefully considered, investigated and reported on. A full registration is kept of applicants, etc., what they receive, as well as a careful account of all that is sent in for distribution.

The society has received during the year in cash \$21.05 and 191 parcels of clothing, old and new. These have been distributed in the following manner: 169 persons have received groceries and meat, 82 fuel and clothing and house furnishings, and several families with small children have received milk daily, giving assistance on an average to 30 applicants per month. Besides the district visiting and the care of the needy of our city, the society has been able to assist several destitute families outside the city with clothing.

The thanks of the society are due and gratefully given to the Home Nursing Society for the services of their district nurse, whenever cases require it; to Dr. Robertson for his prompt attention to all cases reported to him; to the Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's Hospitals for the many kindnesses to the patients we send them; to the civil authorities for the use of rooms and generous donations; to Mr. Johnson, market superintendent, who has assisted us in every way possible; to the Times and Colonist, who so kindly give notice and reports of the work; to Miss M. Lawson, hon. treasurer, for her untiring zeal, who never wears in well-doing, for it is to her energy that the society has been enabled to do the amount of work it has done; to Messrs. Porter & Sons for generous donations of meat, and to all those who have so kindly supplied us with cash, clothing, groceries and many delicacies, not forgetting the children's donations from the public schools—for the Christmas treat by which over one hundred needy families were supplied with groceries, meat and new clothing, thereby bringing glad cheer to homes that would have been lonely and sad one that glad day. The society also acknowledges the notice of their first legacy of \$250 from the late Mr. Brackman, and trusts that others will imitate his generous example. The society asks for the continued support of all its old friends and as many new ones as possible in order that it may continue to do efficient work.

E. R. McGRIGOR, Secretary.

Father (angrily)—Mary, what do you mean by playing on the piano within 24 hours after your grandfather died? Is there no respect left in you? Daughter—That's all right, father! I am playing only on the black keys.—New York American.

A STRIKING REMEDY, BUT VERY EFFECTIVE.

(Arthur Wimperis, in The Tatler.) The wedding was over and the reception had thinned down to a handful of old family friends.

Betty, who in the capacity of bridesmaid had contrived to secure most of the admiration which should properly have centered upon the bride, remarked that she was tired.

"So I took her down to a seat in the old Dutch garden, where yew and box were clipped into weird shapes resembling nothing in this world—or, I trust, the next—but which the head gardener, an imaginative person, opined to be peacocks."

I spread a rug for her over the lichen-stone of the quaint old seat, and she thanked me gravely and released me with a gentle silence while I waited solemnly for the oracle. Betty had graduated the year before, and in those days I believed her charming head to be literally stuffed with high aspirations and noble thoughts.

"Kissing," she said suddenly, "is a stupid business."

I came down to mere earth with a thud of astonishment, but admitted the point—with certain mental reservations. "I was thinking of kissing in the vestry," she added in explanation.

"You would certainly be safe from observation there," I said, "but as far as that goes this place—"

"Don't be stupid!" cried Betty blushing—she was younger then—"You know perfectly well what I mean."

"You were speaking," I said, "of kissing regarded as a business. Of that I am no judge. But as a pastime, given the right people—I glanced at Betty—"and romantic environment"—I looked at the alleged peacocks—"I should not be prepared—"

"Neither should I," interrupted Betty sharply. "You're talking dreadfully nonsense, Robert. What I meant was that I should have hated to be Molly today—being kissed by snuffy old uncles and Tom, Dick and Harry."

"Oh, you didn't count," cried Betty, scornfully.

"I forgot to," I said, "after a third one. It was quite like old times," I added with a sigh.

"I don't want to hear about it, thanks," said Betty coldly; "I know quite enough myself."

"I'm sorry to hear that," I said gravely. "That sort of a thing is all very well for a man of my age, but—"

"Really, Robert," cried Betty desperately. "I don't know which is the more lamentable, your idea of humor or your notion of taste."

"Let us abjure personalities," I said. "and return to our nuptials. In the first place you make the somewhat sweeping assertion that kissing is a silly business, to which I reply that I can conceive of circumstances in which it becomes a positive duty. Let me put a case. Now supposing that you and I were engaged—"

"Who to?" asked Betty in a delightful disregard for my age, but—

"Each other," said I.

"Oh," said Betty, "isn't that what Euclid calls the reductio ad absurdum?"

"Oh, you like," I said. "Personally I should prefer to call it the first proposition."

"Not by any means the first," said Betty pointedly.

"Under the circumstances which I have described," I said, "I should consider it my duty to kiss you."

"Hush!" cried Betty. "You are the last man in the world I shall ever kiss."

"Is that a promise?" I said eagerly.

"I should ever kiss," she corrected.

"Certainly you should," I said, "the point is still you."

"Certainly not," cried Betty with decision. "To begin with you're arguing from false premises."

"I saw a notice once," I said thoughtfully, "that read, 'During negotiations to premises business conducted as usual.'"

"Business," cried Betty. "Of that I am no judge"—she mimicked me to admiration—"but as a pastime, given the right people"—she looked about in elaborate fruitless search—"and romantic environment"—she fixed a deprecating gaze upon the peacocks—"I should not be prepared—"

"I believe," I said, "that you would be prepared for anything."

"Prove it!" cried Betty.

I tried to and got severely handled. "I will wait," I said, as I endeavored to stanch the flow of involuntary tears from my left eye, "that you would take off your rings before you go into action."

"I'm most awfully sorry, Robbie, but you shouldn't have done it, you know. Does it hurt much?" I'm frightfully sorry, really!" She held out her hand and I took it.

"I should like the left hand, too," I ventured.

"I'm keeping it for emergencies," said Betty.

"You needn't," I said, "I'm hors de combat. A magnanimous foe," I added, "would endeavor to alleviate the suffering of the wounded."

"Let me look," said Betty.

"Oh, Robbie," she cried penitently, "there's four nasty flaming little red places! What can I do?"

"In my nursery days," I replied, "there was an effective cure. One got something to do something to 'the place' to make it well. I forgot what."

"So do I," said Betty.

"If you were really sorry," I put in reproachfully, "you'd remember."

"I think I do—now," said Betty. "Shut your eyes, please."

"Must I?" I asked.

"Certainly," said Betty severely.

"Something that felt like a falling rose petal touched my cheek."

"There," said Betty.

"There were four marks, I think you said," I observed, keeping my eyes closed.

"Oh, Robbie!"

"Four marks," I repeated sternly.

"There! There! There!"

"And your thumb struck me on the mouth," I added.

"Bobbie!"

"I did," I declared.

"There, there!"

At this point I opened my eyes, I also made the treatment half way.

"Let me see, I said, 'did you box the other ear?'"

"Don't be absurd!" cried Betty, in charming confusion.

"It's unavoidable in cases of this kind,"

I believe.

"What kind?"

"The serious kind."

"Is this a serious case?" asked Betty.

"Very," I averred. "You alone can tell me whether it is to be regarded as hopeless."

Betty pursed up her lips, coughed judiciously, and joined the tips of her fingers in the rue professional manner.

"I should not be prepared to give the patient up," she said.

[Cadet Corps.—A voluntary drill of the cadet corps took place in the Drill hall yesterday morning. Serat. Molechally putting the boys through the different manoeuvres. Over 40 young enthusiasts were present, and judging from the keen interest shown by the cadets in their first lesson it speaks volumes for the future success of the corps.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE CIRCLE.

"You say they move in the very highest circles?"

"I should say so! Why, their names are everywhere in the society columns of the daily papers."—Judge.

Daughter—But ma, I don't like him. Mother—He is an only son, and his father is very rich.

"Well, as to that, his father is a widower, and may marry again."

"True. I did not think of that. Perhaps you'd better marry the father."—New York Weekly.

HIS APPREHENSION.

"What do you think will be the result of the war in Asia?"

And the man who had been slowly spelling the proper names looked up from his paper, and said:

"I don't know. Nervous prostration, probably."—Washington Star.

NOT APPROPRIATE DURING LEAP YEAR.

Cholly—Well, Midge proposed to me last night.

Reggy—Jove! Did you say, "This is so sudden?"

Cholly—Hardly—when the poor girl has had to wait eight years before she could do it.—Judge.

Weknowallabout Belting—Our OAK EXTRA TANNED has this knowledge behind it—and the best of the hide.

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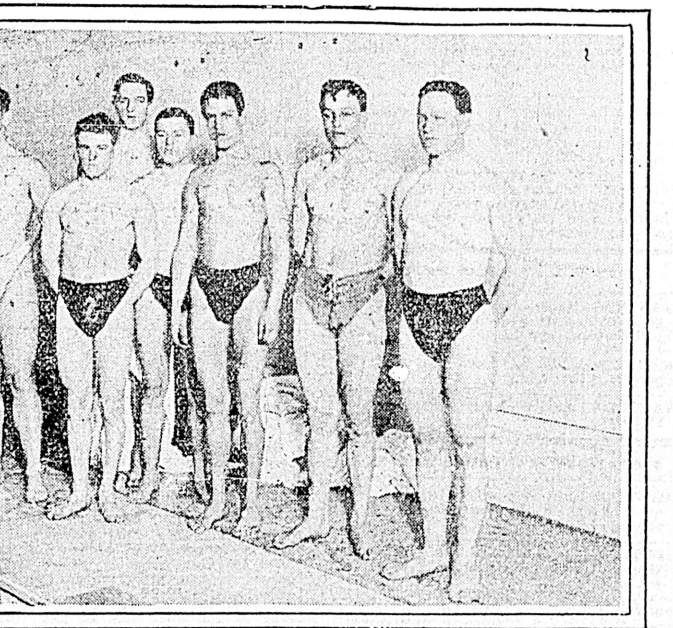
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BROOKLINE SWIMMING CLUB'S TEAM OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Brookline, Massachusetts swimmers showed remarkable form in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club, when they defeated the "Mercury foot" contingent in a relay race by a margin of eight feet in the fast time of three minutes, twenty-eight seconds for 350 yards.

Prior to this the Eastern experts had shown the way to the local performers in races at twenty-five and one hundred yards, and the plunge for distance, during which a national champion, W. E. Dickey, was defeated.

people of the United States obtained certain fishing rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Newfoundland banks, and also in "all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used to fish." This Treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, appears to have established the fishing rights of Great Britain and her colonies in the territorial waters of British North America. But this did not fully determine the limits of those territorial waters. The convention of 1818 is more definite, and upon this the Canadians have rested more than one claim regarding their fishing rights. This convention established the "three mile limit" over certain areas, but gave to American fishermen equal rights with British and Canadian fishermen in certain other areas whose northern limits were only vaguely defined beyond the fact that the rights were to be "without prejudice to any of the rights of the



PIERCE BROTHERS, INDIAN RUNNERS.

Pierce Brothers.

One of the features of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden, within a fortnight, will be the A. A. U. championship at ten miles.

The race this year promises to be of more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact that the two Indians, "Jerry" and Frank Pierce, have entered and will compete.

"Tom" Pierce, the young Indian, is claimed, is the fastest boy of his age in America. He is only sixteen years old.

Hudson Bay Company. The long monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company was surrendered to the Dominion government in 1868 for \$1,500,000, and it may be presumed that thereafter the waters of Hudson strait and Hudson bay fell under the same conditions as those prevailing in regard to other Canadian waters. But the rights secured to American fishermen by the convention of 1818 remain. Under that convention, they were at liberty to fish along the coast of

000 square miles, only 100,000 more than Hudson bay. Hudson strait is a waterway of 500 miles in length, varying in width from 50 to 160 miles. To claim all this as private property of the Dominion of Canada is to assume a considerable responsibility, and possibly to open a question whereof the settlement would involve many years of diplomatic discussion. Canada can hardly claim that American fishermen have trespassed on the rights of Canadian fishermen, because for about sixty years Americans have been the only people who have gone there. New Bedford whalers have made many a profitable voyage into the bay, while the Canadians have paid no attention to their opportunities.

A Great Crime and Its Punishment

"H OW many lives do you think the Indian whisky manufacturers at Victoria destroyed directly or indirectly by their

In the month of December, 1868, there sailed from the harbor of Port Beatty, Washington Territory, a handsome English bark named the John Bright, in honor of one of Britain's greatest statesmen and orators. The captain, who was a young Englishman, named, and on board were his pretty young wife and baby boy and an English nurse-maid, on whose cheeks the "rosies and posies" of her native land bloomed. The vessel was bound for the coast of California, a quick dispatch being made. While the bark was taking in her cargo the captain and his wife became well acquainted on shore and through their geniality and interest they became friends of the sailors. Her name was Beatrice Holden. She had the lovely English complexion, bright blue eyes and long hair of tawny brown. It was on the day when the bark came for that time and when the day came for the bark to go sea this

The party landed at the nearest safe harbor to the scene of wreck and the shore was searched. Nine dead bodies were found, decapitated and mangled in the manner I have stated it was shown afterwards that the captain had been thrown through the back while in the act of running away in the vain hope of escaping from the cruel savages who had proved themselves to be less merciful than the wild waves. The other prisoners were thrown down and their heads removed while they piteously begged for mercy!

The lesson proved salutary. The next year or two later the bark, Edwidge, owned and commanded by Captain S. Hughes, dropped anchor in Royal Roads. The captain had his wife and two bright little boys, aged seven and nine years, on board. Captain Hughes came ashore at Victoria and did some shopping. In the evening he set sail for California with a full cargo of lumber. A few days later the bark encountered a severe gale. The sails split as if made of paper and soon the vessel was being swept towards the rocky shore. Every effort was made to save the bark, but in vain. The vessel struck nearly in the identical spot where the John Bright laid her bones. Mrs. Hughes, the two children and two seamen were swept overboard and drowned. The rest of the crew were rescued, and the remainder of the crew managed to reach the shore, landing almost at the foot of the scaffold on which the murderers were hanged. The Indians, who were there, with kindness and hospitality and showered favors upon the men. To those who had no clothes they contributed from their own scanty store. Captain Christensen brought the survivors to Victoria. Captain S. Hughes, Surraise, Captain Hughes landed on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf without a penny in his pockets or an acquaintance to turn to. To a reporter of the *Commodore* he said:

"I never was in such a fix before in all my life. Ten days ago I had a wife and two children and was the owner of a bark worth \$100,000. I had \$75,000 in my cabin. I didn't owe a cent to anyone. Today," he added, and his eyes filled with tears and his lips quivered, "I am destitute of a wife and children and have no friends left in the world. A man had better be dead. How I wish the sea had swallowed me up, too!"

was very ill, he was ordered to take a sea voyage and the Sparrowhawk was sent for the purpose. The ship sailed with Sir Joseph Trutch and several other officials. The ship went direct to Bella Coola. The Governor was confined to his room all the way to Colston and showed signs of great mental aberration. His body-servant was named Colston and the night on which the Sparrowhawk arrived at Bella Coola he was given the Governor's room and with instruction to give him a spoonful of a certain medicine contained in a quart bottle every hour. In the dead hours of the night Colston dozed and forgot his duty. The Governor was in the boat without sail or oar. The water lapped the side of the boat and tossed it from billow to billow. He was hungry and thirsty for he had been a long time without food or drink. He reached out his hand to grasp the bottle that contained the Governor's medicine. It was not there and his hand swept up empty air! He awoke with a start and his hand found the empty bottle that proceeded from the Governor's cell. He sprang forward just as His Excellency, who had drained the last drop of the medicine from the bottle, sank into a state of insensibility. The ship was aroused and every effort was made to save the Governor's life. But he never rallied or spoke again and when the ship reached Esquimaux the Governor's course Governor Seymour had crossed to the other shore. The remains were brought to Esquimaux and buried in the naval cemetery where a neat monument marks the spot. The Governor of British Columbia who died while in office. The circumstances of the Governor's death were kept from the general public by the government, and many years after the "Colonist" told me the story which I now repeat for the first time.

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notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 6th day of March, A. D. 1904.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

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The couple met again and again, and their affection soon ripened into an intense passion. The lady's kinsfolk were astonished with amazement. Were they to allow an unknown Irishman to carry off the flower of their flock, the beautiful Caroline? They set their wits to work and persuaded her to give him up. It was all in vain. Handsome heirs of the oldest families were prevailed upon to woo her; she turned a deaf ear to them all. She was sent abroad to see if travel would alter her determina-

represented Wigtonshire officially at the celebrated Church of Scotland Assembly held in Glasgow in 1628. The Scottish properties were sold in the eighteenth century to the Earl of Stair, and since then the Adair family has been settled in the North of Ireland." Still another authority says that the words of "Robin Adair," instead of being written by the Lady Caroline Keppel, were written by Mr. St. Leger, a gentleman of fortune and family, whose residence, called Puckstown, Co. Dublin, was but a few

"She sings like a bird," we whispered to our companion, a fair young thing who had accompanied us to the recital given by a rival belle.

"She ought to," replied the gentle damsel. "She talks like a parrot, everybody says she is a goose, and she is pigtoothed."—Judge.

ess telegraphically. They are more frequent in summer than in winter, most n evidence for a few hours about sunset, and often precede a storm or gale. They resemble the flowing and bubbling of water, though there are also cracklings and screamings like rocket discharges. The latter are attributed to the

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the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, or for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1904.

"THE RICH LARD LADY"

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By Charles Battell Loomis, Author of "Cheerful Americans," &c.

WHEN a man's label is on his nose, he has no idea what people really think of him. I know of a pianist in New York and the rest of the world who has a label that's worth a good deal to him. Why, with his label on he can make at least \$25,000 a year, and socially he is a lion—his label on, and mind you, he is such a connoisseur of tone that he can make women weep—when they know who he is—and Paderewski himself is said to have said that there is no one who would rather hear him play than the rest of the world.



AFTER A LONG THE NEW RICH LARD LADY LEFT THE COUNTRY AND CASE BY AND CASE TO THE

headedness is expected of him by his audiences in order to convince them that he is the real goods, and so sometimes he refuses to play on a piano after he has sat down to it and makes the audience wait until a better one is brought up from the local warehouses.

Of course the papers next day call him a crank, but they admit that he is a man of tenacity of purpose, and that is a beloved American trait, so he carries it but whenever he is cranky that way. But the crankiness is all assumed and he often laughs about it among his friends, and says, for the matter of that, one piano is as bad as another when one is playing off the main line.

All this is when he has his label on. Now I tell you about something that happened when his label was off and he was just an ordinary person. There was a struggling basso by the name of Brown, who was desirous of effecting an entrance into society to the extent of being engaged to sing at swaggers and noisy receptions of the elite—the kind who pronounce it "eight"—and one day he came to Zabriski, whom he had known for years, with a woe-filled tale about his fear of losing an engagement to sing at the house of a rich lard lady on account of his accompanist having sprained his leg and would Zabriski go in and play for him?

And of course Zabriski would, just as willingly as he would have done it when he had some label and was strutting himself, and so little basso Brown departed in fine spirits.

Now it happened that the great Zabriski arrived first at the home of the rich lard lady—and the big basso Brown followed him—and he gave her to understand that he was only a poor wretch of an accompanist, and at that her manner, which had been non-committal,

changed to frigidity and she sent him haughtily into an ante-room off the main hall to await the arrival of Brown, the accompanist, and he who is used to being in the centre of a drawing room, with ladies falling all over one another in efforts to shake the hand that was touched by him, went meekly into the ante-room and shivered in a draught while he waited.

After a time the newly rich lard lady left her room and came in and spoke to him; in fact she scolded him rather hard because the basso was late and Zabriski, with a beautiful assumption of servility, said, "I'm very sorry, madam, but the time for my poor artists to make hay, and my friend, Monsieur Brown, is singing at a reception at the Countess Sagoni's. He sings but one number and will be here soon. I hope you will excuse me for taking up room here until he comes."

Now all this was innocent fiction, for the little basso was not singing at the Countess Sagoni's, although he had loved to. He was merely behind time.

But the lard lady pricked up her ears at mention of the Countess's name, as she belonged to a real aristocracy, centuries old, which ripened on the shores of the Adriatic, and the newly richer would have given her tiara to be one of the favored few who attended her really musical musicales.

Her tone toward Zabriski softened, and she told him that he could come in and sit down behind the grand piano if he found it too cold in the ante-room. Zabriski had never sat behind a grand piano in his life, and as he is fond of new sensations he accepted her invitation and hid himself from the chattering throng, and at last Brown came in and sang to Zabriski's accompaniment, and several times his voice could be heard above the conversation, although there were nearly a hundred talking and he was the only one singing.

After the music was all finished the little basso and his humble friend, Zabriski, went away without a word from the lard lady because she was talking a blue streak to an aristocrat from above Fifth-ninth street, who was as freshly aristocratic as a newly minted coin, and for the same reason—she belonged to the coinage of 1863.

The basso sang Brown, \$25 in three bits as he went out, and so he was happy for he needed the money.

Time works miracles, and some time later the lard lady gave an evening concert, and having by rare good luck met the Countess Sagoni, she invited her.



AFTER A LONG THE NEW RICH LARD LADY LEFT THE COUNTRY AND CASE BY AND CASE TO THE

and the Countess Sagoni, having a fondness for freaks, accepted the invitation. One must relax sometimes.

The rich lard lady had a number of singers who waited in the ante-room, but her piece de resistance was no less a lion than the great Hungarian pianist (born in Irving place), Janina Zabriski. She had engaged him through Herr Wolfram Waldvogel, and I happen to know that he was to receive \$500 for playing once.

Now if she had had any memory for faces she would have recognized him as soon as he came in—and yet I don't know. You see Herr Waldvogel, who is a real German gentleman, blond, six feet tall and with the manners of an Austrian noble, came with Zabriski and he presented him to the lard lady with tremendous impressiveness, and Zabriski got on his most exclusive air, and seemed about to die of ennui in the spot, and that fetid lard lady, all right (if you will pardon such a free use of English).

But the thing that settled it was when the Countess Sagoni went up to Zabriski, whom she knew very well, and chatted most bohemianly with him in every choice Italian. After that every one in the room was hauled up and presented to him, and then he sat down and played a pathetic thing by Tschelkowsky, and many people who knew it was pathetic were moved to tears—right in the midst of their conversation—and after it was all over the lard lady shook hands with Zabriski most effusively and asked him if he knew any other artists of "dear old Hungary" who could do a turn. She also said she admired "talent." And Zabriski remembered his sense of humor just in time and told her he had a compatriot named Braumski, who had a glorious bass voice, and he thought he could get him to sing for \$200 as a great favor, although he was simply visiting this country and was doing nothing of a professional kind.

Of course you know that when the little basso came to the house he had his label on (the word label naturally, as Brown, or Braumski, the basso, was born near Gowanus canal, over in Brooklyn).

But the lard lady made much of him, you can bet your sisters, and the Countess Sagoni, who knew a good voice when she heard it, no matter where a man had happened to be born, had him sing at one of her Sundays, and that was the beginning of his present successful career.

Oh, these labels!

shouting out his words and leaning half across the table.

Ferguson looked at Daniels, but he hesitated, as half ashamed. "Very well," said Ferguson, "I'll attend to you later." Then turning to Ford he said in the same measured tones, "You know, of course, that you lie, and—"

"Instantly the whole party was on their feet. Ford and Ferguson struggling to get at each other, and the others holding them back. After a moment or two Ferguson, finding that Peters and Walters were not firmly attached,

"Of course, I can't fight the whole camp at once, but you can't hold me forever. You might as well let us settle this thing now, for I'm going to make that man eat his words sooner or later."

At this Ford swore and shouted defiantly, still struggling to free himself from the two who were holding him. Then Peters said:

"I reckon there's no use trying to stop you two if you're bound to fight. Only there mustn't be any shooting. This is a matter of honor, and we can't have murder in the camp."

"Oh, pshaw, I don't want to kill him," said Ferguson, and they released him.

Then as he rushed at Ford the men who were holding him let him go as a matter of fairness, whereupon they came together in a mighty struggle. Three blows were struck and then they clinched, fell, and rolled over and over each other.

The sudden burden of blood-guiltiness had been too much for unhappy Ford, and he had found a means, unobserved, to pass away on the same dread journey Ferguson had taken.

HOW LANGUAGE IS FORMED.

Lexicographers Would Undoubtedly Disapprove of This Style.

They were enacting the English treasury of figurative speech. You seem to think you're all the time, said he. "Oh, I don't know. I suppose I carry just about as much pressure as you do," said the other.

"Is that so? Then turn around and let me look at your steam gauge." "Oh, it isn't necessary. I don't suppose I'm no radiator, like you, am I?"

"I know what you are, Jimmy. You are a furnace, but you've got a bum draft."

"Is that so? Well, I don't see no steam doors on your face."

"No? I guess that's because your windows are shut. You want to get somebody to wipe you with a hot cloth."

"Gee, you're full of comebacks, ain't you? Where's all your medals? Got 'em on the other vest?"

"No, I can't wear 'em. I'm so hot I melt 'em. Feed 'em. I've got ashes underclothes."

"They tell me different."

"Yes? Well, that's humpy work. They tell me you must 'a' read that one in your wrapper."

"Don't let that annoy you. No matter where I got 'em, I can pass 'em back to you every once in a while."

"Oh, I guess you can't pass 'em to the North pole. You can be reached."

"Yes? Well, you ain't the only shirt in the laundry, either. You can be done up."

"Yes, easy—but not by the boy that drives the wagon."

"Huh!"

"Huh!"—New York Press.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Dolls are often displayed in the cottage windows of servia. They are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.

The first woman who got the degree of doctor of medicine in Germany was the wife of a pastor named Exleben. She got it at the university of Halle just 150 years ago.

The commerce of the countries fronting on the scene of war in the Far East amounts to about \$800,000,000 a year, of which the United States has about one-fifth, or \$160,000,000.

Due oil from \$200,000 a barrel of corn is worth five cents a pound, while the starch with which the kernel is filled is worth about one and one-half cents.

Spain now purchases from the United States \$15,000,000 worth of goods a year; an increase of fifty per cent since 1898. American ice-cream freezers and rubber shoes are seen in all Spanish villages.

Transparent umbrellas are a late novelty in London. The substance of which they are made has the color of ivory, and its constitution is a secret.

A recent study of infant mortality in France shows that out of every 1,000 deaths of infants under one year old, 116 were of breast-fed infants, 290 of those who were fed on cow's milk, and 584 of those who were fed on solid food had been given too early.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

"His environment inclines him to rectitude."

"You think so?"

"I'm positive. He lives with his wife and her mother."—Town Topics.

A MEASURE OF TIME.

They had been engaged only a few days, so the sensations were still comparatively new.

"That's you a little longer?" she pleaded, as he gave indications of preparations to leave.

"Well, perhaps a very little longer," he said.

"About ten kisses," she asked.

"About ten kisses," he replied.—Chicago Post.

SOUTH AFRICAN MANAGER, ANTI-SEMITIC BREWING ASSN. OUBREY A SEVERE GOLD BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"During my trip in the Transvaal I contracted a heavy cold. I am pleased to state that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gave me prompt relief and after continuing to use it for a few days I was able to resume my duties without interruption."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a safe and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, white, or red skin disease, get a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, or you can write to me for a box.

"That's just what I mean," said Ford,

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.



Bachelor Brothers

By RACHEL CHALLICE, Author of "Vexed Questions," &c.

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IN this age of enmity it seems curious that so little attention is paid to an obvious leakage from the store of our nation's strength. I mean the gradual decrease in the number of Bachelor Brothers, and the consequent loss to the ever-present Spinster Sisters.

People flock to hear Mr. Chamberlain on the Fiscal Question, the speeches are read with the deepest interest, the matter is freely discussed, and it is to be hoped that some system for the improvement of our trade may be established.

But the social difficulty of the bachelor is not the only one. The superabundance of women in England is only considered by a few would-be reformers.

Mr. Chamberlain certainly spoke forcefully on the subject at the meeting of the British Women's Emigration Association at the Imperial Institute last year. Nevertheless few steps are taken to make emigration attractive to women, and after all it is more a question for families to arrange than for societies to take in hand.

A barometer from New Zealand said, when speaking on the subject at the meeting of the British Women's Emigration Association at the Imperial Institute last year. Nevertheless few steps are taken to make emigration attractive to women, and after all it is more a question for families to arrange than for societies to take in hand.

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You see, we men, when quite alone, get rather like savages, and only make a feeble effort to play cards or read the latest magazine. Lake Tanganyika would not commend itself to every girl, although, as a matter of fact, I learnt afterwards that my young friend and his "mate" decided to take their sisters out to Africa at the end of their respective furloughs, and one does not need to be a Miss Bradburn or a Rhoda Broughton to surmise the consequence of the establishment of the two brother-and-sister menages.

So if the army of two romances was thus sown in Central Africa, how many more might be started in the more congenial lands of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Many people in our land now complain of the importation of goods without any tax payment, but may not our colonies object to the large influx of men dumped down into their midst without protection—the protection of a good woman's influence?

Well, would it be if they said: "We decline to have this quantity of men without the necessary company of a wife or a sister to see that he has the comforts common to an English laborer at home. Moreover, the influx of goods without any tax payment, but may not our colonies object to the large influx of men dumped down into their midst without protection—the protection of a good woman's influence?"

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Work, as we know, is the least of the hardships of life. The greatest call made upon sympathy is the weariness of an unwanted life. The natural fatigue of healthy effort is a feather's weight in comparison. Moreover, the spinster sisters left at home by the submerged bachelor brothers are frequently expected to efforts and fatigues worse than those of a colonial life. It is ten hours' work at a typewriter, in an overheated, over-crowded office, easier than a day spent in cooling, cleaning, or potting tending in the wholesome atmosphere of a colonial farm, would be with a brother, moreover to share the burden of life? or is the mechanical work of copying letters more intellectual than bringing the brain to bear upon the interesting questions of farm produce or the concoction of wholesome dishes?

"Women can always find work in England," hear some objectors say. Yes; posts can occasionally be found in infirmaries and hospitals, but as we know, the young are always preferred at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about the tax of emigrating a daughter with a son?" I hear I asked, and I reply: "Is not such a tax a righteous tax, both for the sake of the spinster sisters and the bachelor brothers—for the former, expatriated at such centres, and where is the provision for the aged? The matter of "But how about

CONSUMPTION.

Its Rational Treatment.

By W. S. PAGET-TOMLINSON—Founder of one of the first sanatoria in the world. —All Rights Reserved.

A DISEASE which is accountable for one-seventh of the total deaths in England and Wales, claiming annually 50,000 victims, which is answerable for no less than one-fourth of the total deaths occurring between the ages of 15 and 55 (the great wage-earning period of life), which has a death rate equal to all the zymotic fevers put together, the geographical distribution of which is so extensive that scarcely any portion of the habitable globe escapes its ravages; which is more over no respecter of persons, but claims victims at every age, and from every class and condition;—is surely one which demands our most earnest consideration, and the adoption of vigorous measures to terminate it. It is needless to say that the disease is tuberculosis, or consumption, as it is properly called when it attacks the lungs.

When we look back upon the past history of the disease, the complacency with which we have, until recent years, regarded its ravages, rather remarkable. This has been due to a twofold error: first, to a belief that the disease was strictly hereditary; secondly, to our entire ignorance of its true cause (the bacillus); hence our inability to adopt any rational mode of treatment.

The hereditary idea formerly so far dominated the minds not only of the general public but the medical profession, that when the taint of consumption was said to be in a family, it was expected, as a matter of course, that one member after another would succumb to the disease. The exciting cause was generally believed to be "catching a cold," when the latent spark rapidly burst into flame. With such views it is scarcely surprising that patients should have been carefully guarded from cold, and confined to hot and frequently ill-ventilated rooms, and not allowed outside except in the warm summer weather. No wonder that the fever ran high, the appetite failed, the body wasted, and a fatal termination became a foregone conclusion.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISEASE. And here we naturally inquire to consider what conditions predispose to the disease. (1) Hereditary tendency. This has been already mentioned, and it is worth noting that, although a child is born with the germ of the disease, it does not in some families a very strong predisposition to contract it at a certain time of life. When one member of a family after another, however, falls a victim to the disease, we must not forget that direct infection is probably a cause; this was especially true in the case of the German bacteriologist, Koch, who, after having been attacked by the disease, was cured by the use of fresh air and sunlight, and then, in a word, we require to give up the old idea of the disease being "caught," and to recognize the fact that patients should have been carefully guarded from cold, and confined to hot and frequently ill-ventilated rooms, and not allowed outside except in the warm summer weather. No wonder that the fever ran high, the appetite failed, the body wasted, and a fatal termination became a foregone conclusion.

A new era was opened up by the discovery of Professor Koch that a germ (the Tubercle bacillus) was the true cause of the disease, and the further knowledge of the conditions under which the germ flourished, and under which it was destroyed, paved the road for a rational mode of treatment; though it must be owned that we in this country have been slow to adopt what the Germans notably Bremer and Corbiersdorf carried out forty years ago.

This bacillus, a slender rod, is so infinitely minute, that 900 could stand upon the point of a small sewing needle, according to Sir William Crookes. It is resistant in dark, ill-ventilated, warm, moist places, whereas it is destroyed by abundance of air and sunlight. It is thus clear how absolutely wrong was the old plan of treating the poor consumptive, who was literally killed by mistaken kindness, the very conditions favorable to the development of the bacilli being carried out.

It is this bacillus, which, gaining an entrance to the lungs, leads to these destructive processes, and consequent symptoms, which are so familiar to medical description. The mode of entrance of the bacillus into the system (excluding infection from meat and milk) is by inhalation through the nose or mouth. But how do these bacilli come to be present in the air? Almost entirely from the expectation of those already suffering from the disease. Neither the body nor the breath should communicate the disease, though it must be admitted that coughing without covering the mouth, may project the germs into the air, and indeed Professor Koch considers this a very special danger. The sputum, however, is the main source of infection; when this is in the moist state the bacilli are entangled in the danger small, but when it is dry and in a powdered condition, they become mingled with the dust of the air. Hence, the danger of spitting on the floor of rooms,

country, where sunlight is so precious to exclude its life-giving rays in order to protect some pantry carpet or curtain.

(3) Food. This should be liberal and nutritious, and patients should be encouraged to eat as much as possible, through the forcing system, upon which so much adverse comment has been made, is now not generally not approved of; indeed it seems physiologically wrong to stuff the system with more than it can assimilate. Four or five glasses of milk daily should enter into the dietary.

(4) Exercise and rest. This is an important part of the treatment. Rest is necessary in all cases, just before a raised temperature and frequent pulse it must be rigidly enforced at all times; exercise must be taken very carefully, slowly at first, so as not to hurry breathing or pulse, and only for short distances, which may be gradually increased, until the patient can walk several miles without fatigue. In the sanatoria various exercises with mechanical appliances to expand the chest, are used, notably at the Victoria Hospital, Craigleith, Edinburgh.

(5) A trained medical attendant to supervise the treatment, is of great importance. It is not light task to keep patients up to the mark in all the essentials of Sanatorial treatment.

OPEN AIR TREATMENT. The effects of open-air treatment may be briefly stated. The pulse and temperature become natural; expectoration diminishes; appetite is regained; weight put on (sometimes 2 or 3 stones); and the general appearance of well-being is extraordinary.

statistical results are difficult to arrive at. It may be at once stated that a report upon a patient's condition when leaving the sanatorium may be quite fallacious; it is necessary to know what the patient's capacity for work, a year or two hence. Speaking generally, it may be said that in nearly all the cases treated in quite the early stage, the arrest of the disease takes place. In more advanced cases, however, the patient is much improved, and able to resume work. In the advanced cases, though there may be temporary improvement during residence in a sanatorium, the majority die within a few months of leaving it. Hence the supreme importance of securing the cases in their very earliest stage. Young, unmarried men are the most favorably situated, as they have no responsibilities, and can change their occupation if necessary, whereas married women with families are least likely to be permanently restored, on account of the obligation to return to their old conditions of life in a crowded cottage home.

THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION. During the night, the spit must be removed into cups, containing a disinfectant, and during the day pocket flasks must be used. No form of handkerchief should be used which cannot be burnt. The contents of cups and flasks must be poured down a drain, or burnt, which is even better. There should be no kissing between the consumptive and the healthy, and no consumptive mother must nurse her baby. (2) The most important measure of prevention should be strictly prohibited in public buildings, railway carriages, omnibuses, etc., and even in the streets. In sanitary areas should be cleared away, and open spaces with gardens provided. The meat and milk supply should be well looked after, care being taken to sterilize milk, where there is the slightest suspicion.

Voluntary notification of consumption has done much good, where it has been tried, giving valuable information as to the conditions under which the disease is found, and securing efficient disinfection of contaminated houses by the local authority. SOME SANATORIA. It is only within recent years that public opinion has been thoroughly aroused in this country as to the importance of providing sanatoria, or open-air treatment. At the present time, in addition to some 50 sanatoria for paying patients, there is a widespread movement in favor of providing similar institutions for the poor, and such provision has been made in connection with some of the large cities (London, Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds) and also in several counties, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, and Wiltshire. The Victoria Hospital, Craigleith, Edinburgh, under Dr. Philip's auspices, was the first institution to deal, upon any extensive scale, with the poor of Great Britain, and is rapidly followed by the other districts mentioned. Many other counties, separately

or in combination, are making preparations to carry out the same good work. Anyone wishing for information upon the numerous sanatoria in Great Britain and Ireland and also on the Continent, will find full details in Dr. T. F. Walters' book on "Sanatoria."

There is still much to be done in the way of providing "Homes" for advanced cases among the consumptive poor; they are the most unfortunate class, and their isolation is of the first importance, if they wish to prevent the spread of the disease. If, thirdly, some provision could be made in the shape of colonies for the convalescent consumptives, as they leave the sanatorium, in order to thoroughly establish their health by engaging in light outdoor work, we might reasonably hope that in a short time consumption would be as rare as it is now common. During the Victorian era, the mortality from the disease has diminished by two-thirds and still there is a very decided tendency to decrease, therefore, with influence small or great, take a part in the crusade against this fell disease, and be content with nothing short of its extermination.

THE BOOK OF BOOKS.

From Chicago Inter-Ocean. "Many men of international renown gathered in Washington last month to celebrate the centennial of a British publishing corporation. All over the English-speaking world, and in many places beyond it, similar meetings are holding this week.

These meetings are a mercantile concern for such it is in spite of its philanthropic aims are not paid because of the efficiency of its management, though that is high, nor because of the fame of its managers, who are men of business, but because of the recognition of the value to mankind of the goods that it makes and sells.

This British corporation, and its slightly junior American ally, publishes but one book. In that book their business is world-wide and surpasses in extent the sales of any other book whatsoever. Since their foundation the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society have distributed 250,000,000 copies or parts of copies, in hundreds of languages, of the Bible.

Whatever anyone may think of the Bible from any viewpoint, the fact remains that it is the most influential book ever known to mankind. Originally written by the Jews, whether in Hebrew or Greek, it is their abiding proof of rank among the peoples that produce great literature. Its translations into English and German, and to a certain extent into other languages, are the foundations of their modern literatures. Its distorted reflection in the Koran is the foundation of Arabic and Persian literature.

The power of the Bible as literature and upon literature is clearly seen when we try to think what English and German and French and Spanish and Italian literature would be without it. It should have no "Paradise Lost," no "Hamlet," no "Faust." We should lack some of the best plays of Racine and Moliere, and we should lack the "Divine Comedy." In fact, it is almost impossible to conceive modern literatures as existing at all without the Bible, they are so permeated with its ideas.

Furthermore, for the vast peoples of the Bible is literally the beginning of their written speech. Tribes in which language was entirely a thing of the perishable voice—which were without even the rudiments of an alphabet—have had their speech reduced to writing and thus preserved for all time that the Bible might be set before them as a counselor and consoler.

Furthermore, only the religious directly or indirectly derived from the Bible—Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism—are really growing. Others are decaying or merely holding their own. And if the Jews shall again become a nation in the future, it will be because through all their trials and sufferings as a people they have clung to the Hebrew part of the Bible.

Yet again, these nations which have grown most solidly and bravely are a combination of strength and progress such as do no others—the English-speaking and the German-Scandinavian—are growing and progressing because of the knowledge of the Bible is the most widely diffused personal possession.

In literature, in religion, in politics and government, the Bible is indeed the foundation of civilization. The sublime and the heroic in human history are eliminated as increasing the ideal of men who seek after righteousness.

The Bible is literally the Book of Books—the First of Books—to all men who know it, and is rightly destined to become such to all the human race.

CHURCH UNION.

Dr. Warden of the Presbyterian Church Hopeful of Organic Union.

"Should Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of Canada unite to form one church?" That is the subject of an informal conference of representative ministers and laymen of those churches held in Toronto the other day. The answer to the question, according to the sentiment and resolution of the conference, was affirmative, and the question of the organic union of these three denominations will in consequence be raised in the most formal way and with practical ends in view. The members of the conference were entertained at luncheon at noon by Mr. J. W. Flavelle, after which the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, was called to the chair. Dr. Carman explained that this conference was both informal and unofficial. He reviewed the history of the present movement, touching upon the efforts in the direction of union previously made, and the action of the last General Conference of the Methodist church at Winnipeg, in approving of an effort looking to the co-operation and organic union of the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists along the same line. Committees had been appointed to correspond and confer on the question of such union and to report to their respective church courts.

Dr. Warden, convener of the Presbyterian home mission committee, told of co-operation in home mission work, and was even more hopeful of organic union than was Dr. Carman.

Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary of the Methodist church, corroborated Dr. Warden's testimony as to the good effects of action last year, looking to co-operation in Western Canada.

Mr. O'Hara, president of the Congregational Union, made a similar address, and addresses by Principal O'Hara, the Rev. J. W. Poley, Chancellor Burwash, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. J. W. Flavelle, were delivered. The Rev. Dr. Cleaver read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Rose, of the Canadian church, declaring himself an out-and-out unionist.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Every town in Mexico has a public bathhouse.

There are 17 metals which are more valuable than gold, pound for pound.

The total number of available men engaged in learning arts in the United States is 10,852,356.

The word Japan comes from the Portuguese pronunciation of the Japanese characters "nippon," meaning the land of the rising sun.

Amie (to little niece aged 7 who had been left temporary in charge of brother, aged 3)—Well, Ellie, dear, I hope you have been quite a mother while mamma's been away.

Ellie—Oh, yes, ammie, dear, I have. I've smacked him three times. I judge.

ALL HE WANTED.

Tatterton (Tina)—Lady, could you help a poor fellow that's sufferin' from nervous exhaustion? All I want is an overcoat, an' a suit of clothes, an' a hat, an' some underwear, an' a couple o' dollars, an'—

Mrs. Handout—Hold on! It's no wonder your nerve is exhausted if you overwork it like that. Judge.

Electric Light

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Now Is the Time to Apply Artificial Manures

No weeds, no inconvenience in handling. It will pay you to use them whether you have a ranch, small vegetable garden or a few flowers.

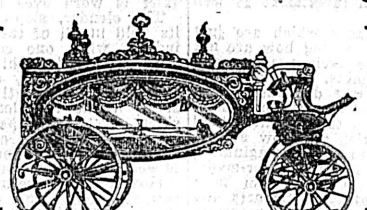
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The largest and best appointed undertaking establishment in the province. Telephone Nos. 48, 306, 404 or 504.

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Hardware and Tools.

All Standard Goods; no seconds bought nor sold.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 49, Taking Effect Thursday Oct. 29

Northbound Leave.	Daily Arrive.	Southbound Leave.	Sat. Sun. and Wed. Arrive.	Southbound Arrive.
Victoria.....	9:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Shawnigan Lake.....	10:20	10:40 Shawnigan Lake.....	10:20	10:40
Duncan.....	11:00	10:20 Duncan.....	10:40	10:20
Ladysmith.....	11:17	0:10 Ladysmith.....	0:40	0:10
Nanaimo.....	12:40	0:20 Nanaimo.....	0:41	0:11
Ar. Wellington.....	12:53	0:30 Ar. Wellington.....	0:53	0:13

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, single, \$2.00; return, \$3.00.

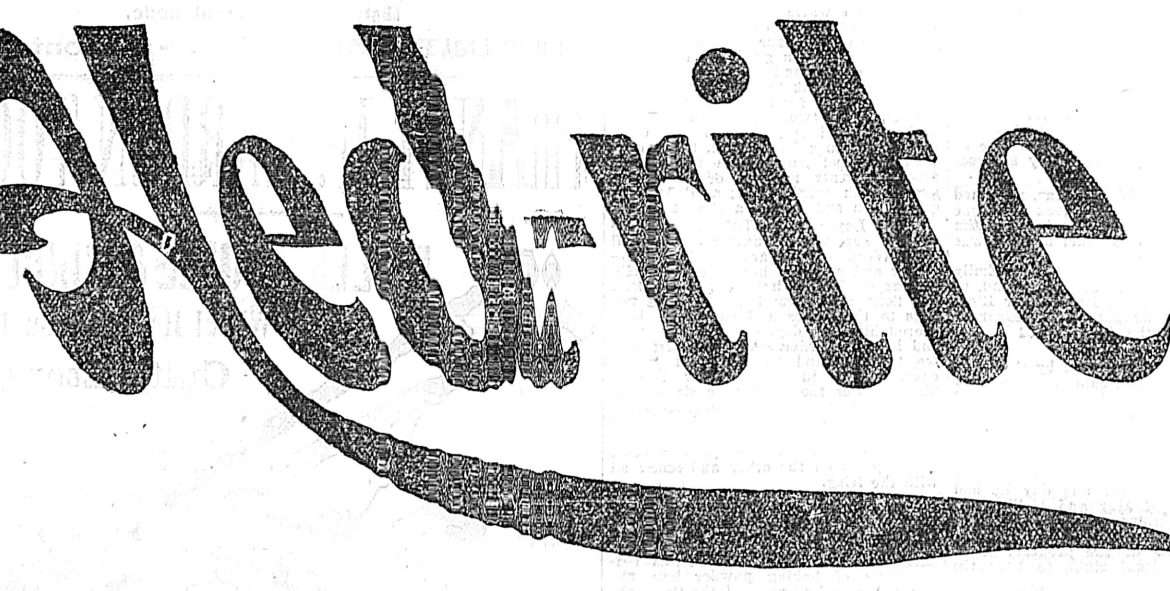
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, single, \$2.00; return, \$3.00.

Ten trip Comical Tickets, Victoria to Shawnigan Lake, only \$5.00. Excursion Rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

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FASHION NOTES.

For early spring wear, and indeed far into the summer months, there is nothing which can take the place of a smart tailor-made gown. When well turned out it is an investment as well as an economy.

But the tailor-mades which are just making their initial spring bow are not by any means like their predecessors, immediate or remote. These newcomers have utterly discarded that appearance of severity and plainness, that rigidity of line, that mathematical precision of fit which somehow always presents itself to the imagination when one thinks of the tailor-made. And much to the contrary in their place appears all of the little arts and crafts which were used to associate rather with the garments turned out by the dressmaker.

Little frills and furbelows, shirring, pullings, the ubiquitous bow, lace, soft, floppy blouses and full flowing skirts are what Parisian tailors are showing as their handwork this spring, says the correspondent of the Montreal Star. In almost every instance the shoulder portion of the coat is so manipulated that the seam is omitted; and in the rare cases where it is resorted to various are the devices employed to conceal that fact. Everything that can possibly broaden and lengthen the shoulder is done, and the result is that the waistline has taken to itself a slenderness of appearance, if not of reality, to which it has for some time been a stranger.

While the arbiters of fashion declare that there is no intention whatsoever on their part to revive the one time much admired hour-glass style of figure, one cannot help suspecting that it is hovering somewhere near, and awaiting only a suitable opportunity to show itself. The lines and outlines of the present fashions hint at it dimly and vaguely.

On the other hand, however, the women of fashion, those who really and truly lead the styles, are unanimous in declaring that the straight front corset now in vogue is such a healthful, graceful and altogether comfortable adjunct that the possibility of its ever being discarded for anything at all approaching its predecessors is simply nonsense. For once, style and comfort have gone hand in hand, and so cleverly is the corset of the present day constructed that the increased width of the waistcoat is not at all apparent.

And, since we are speaking of corsets, it will be well to mention here that all of the new gowns must be so fashioned that the corset will be worn over the skirtband. This chiefly because the fashionable figure demands a considerable dip below the waistline. This cannot be correctly attained by other measures than a perfectly fitted waistline, correctly feathered to the figure, and cut with a marked point in the back, should be extended not more than a single inch below the waistline, and the slope should begin from the side seams and

drop rather sharply in the front. One can readily see where the long-waisted effect upon which fashion beams this season cannot be attained when the skirt is worn over the corset.

The slender, clinging, hip-manipulating hold in all of the new designs; and indeed, when one considers the extra bulk of material which is being put into the new skirts, one readily recognizes the imperative need for this style. While the close, snug fit of a skirt over the hips is insisted upon still, there must be a sufficiently marked curve to that portion of the figure to secure the best effect.

However, to return to the spring tailor-mades. The short coat reigns supreme, whether it is expressed in the flaring Eton, belted blouse or in the tight or semi-fitting coat which comes just over the curve of the hip. They are one and all about in equal favor. The long coats, those in half and three-quarter length, which were such a feature of the fashions one short year ago, have run themselves out completely. With the added fullness which appears in the skirts these long jackets have even the most graceful look. In the new fashions, however, with the shorter coat, with its broad and long shoulder seam, the apparently more slender waist and skirt which swirls full at the feet, the figure balances well. And the swirl, or flowing fullness, at the feet is a marked feature this spring. In Paris they are trying many devices to retain the necessary flare at the feet, and some of the best dressmakers are inserting narrow shaped or almost circular flounces of haircloth in the drop skirts or petticoats. When inserted, this is a valuable hint, but care must be exercised to see that the width of the haircloth is proportionate to the figure of the wearer. As a noted Parisian tailor said in a newspaper interview the other day: "Gowns must be cut not only with shears, but with gumption as well," and the smart girl who plans, and perhaps even makes, many of her own clothes, will do well to study out for herself the law of proportion and the eternal fitness of things.

With the broadening and spreading lines which characterize the gowns, the millinery lines have taken to themselves a narrowness and contraction which is, when one solves the problem, admirable. The girl of average or medium size, as well as the girl who cannot boast of even this number of inches, can hardly afford to wear a large and spreading hat with one of the new gowns. This would give the figure an appearance of shortness and "squintiness." Hence it is only the very tall and slender girl who will cling to the floppy style of hat; the more average figure will welcome the new style which sets the head, projects the head, projects the head, and coming angle in front, and has a little trimming so disposed as to add rather than detract from the height.

THE COTILLION

Since the successful introduction this season of the Cotillion in Victoria by Mrs. Lester, the popular teacher of dancing, many who have taken part, have asked for an explanation, and the following description may help to make it clear.

The Cotillion has not yet reached its height in popularity. Society is continually looking for new innovations in this novel dancing party, and so long as new ideas and novelties can be produced that will appeal to these people, the popularity of the same will be on the increase. There is no form of entertainment and diversion for the young people at a dancing party as the up-to-date Cotillion. Undoubtedly it offers more variety of entertainment and enjoyment for the dancing party than anything heretofore introduced. A dancing programme composed of "Round" dances with an occasional Lancers will become tiresome and monotonous, but the Cotillion with its games, its continual changing of partners, the many surprises and opportunities for showing your preferences in the selection of dancing partners, and so many interesting and attractive features is rapidly gaining in popularity. The Cotillion is a series of popular games on a grand scale. It is to the dancing party what a series of parlor games are to a birthday or surprise party. Each figure is a combination of dances and games introducing novel situations, surprises, etc.

May we not, therefore, pardon the assembly for anticipating the Cotillion, the time for hunting and finding, teasing and joking, the time when joy will be unconfined, the favorites will shine and all faces will beam with smiles. The little favors, properties and souvenirs are carried home and for years to come these memories will awaken pleasant recollections, as it is quite customary for the ladies to write the names of the donors on each favor received. The "Property" or "Game" Cotillions are rapidly superseding the "Favor" Cotillions in popularity. In the former two, the souvenirs are distributed among the dancers, who will keep them as the favor of the figure. There is less chance of showing all the Favors in a select few persons, but the chances of being favored are nearly equal for all in the "Property" or "Game" Cotillion.

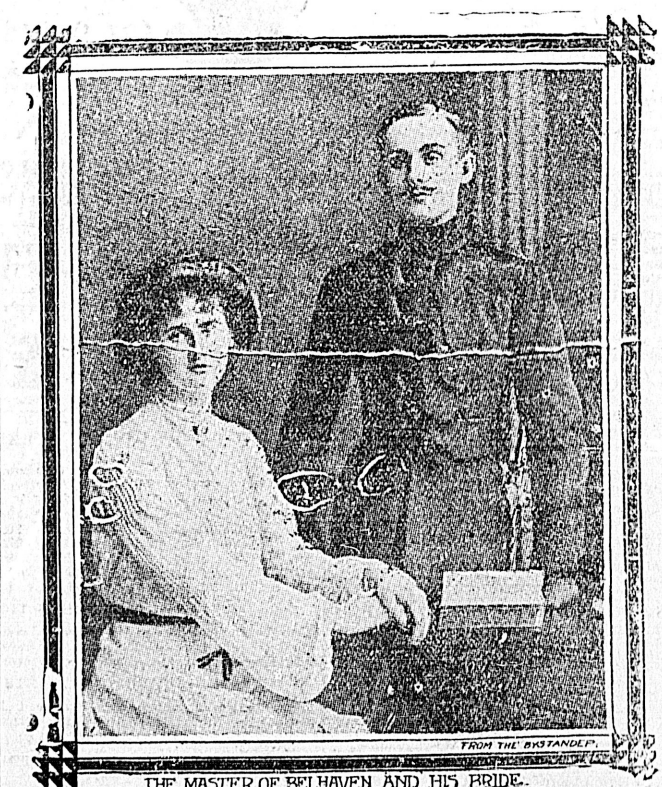
The latter figures have so much to recommend them, as they are really a favor figure in themselves. The properties in the "Game" constitute the favors.

Beginning with a beautiful Polonaise or Grand march, which will lighten the joy and pleasure of the guests to be followed by the series of Cotillion games and figures, until the happy family of the evening is forgetting every care that ever troubled it, and the evening will be one round of pleasure for all present. We now presume that all have secured their partners in the Polonaise, we will make this attractive and interesting by obtaining for the dancers, hats, eggs, parasols, etc., etc., and which favor money at the discretion of judgment of host or leader. Little here permit me to add a few words that might bear me out in my suggestion.

Supposing you put a clown hat on a person, will he not at once try to favor figure in themselves. The properties in the "Game" constitute the favors.

If you can get anyone to make a clown of himself he is having a good time. Clowns are very interesting personages, and I think almost invariably succeed in entertaining others. Will they all not assist in this character in making the affair a success and help the host and hostess to provide enjoyment for the guests by acting the character represented? Some of the figures of the Cotillion are intended to be exceedingly amusing, and if entered into with a proper spirit of earnest co-operation, may be made the means of a great deal of well-bred hilarity; in this connection, the assumption of a too dignified deportment is almost as disastrous to the general gratification as the want of restraint and strictly good breeding might be. There is every indication that the Cotillion season will find the Cotillion as popular with the dancing people of Victoria as it is in other cities.

To overcome shyness and blushing there is nothing on earth like meeting people socially, and every effort possible should be made to achieve this.



THE MASTER OF BELHAVEN AND HIS BRIDE.

Master of Belhaven and his bride Lady Grisel Cochrane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dundee, commanding the Canadian militia, was married to the Master of Belhaven, son and heir of Baron Belhaven and Elibon, in Westminister Abbey.

Little American Girl Who Claims a Title.

If certain lawyers and descendants of one of the most ancient and powerful of Scottish noble families are not over-zealous, little Miss Josephine Evans, of St. Louis, will one day bear the title of Countess of Mar as mistress of the enormous estate of the Earl of Mar, said to be worth \$315,000,000, though not everyone who reads this can look on such a long string of figures quite seriously.

The curse that has rested on the house

finally enjoying the income, but their title will not bear scrutiny.

Mrs. Evans is in St. Louis and not on her grand estates in Scotland, simply in accordance with fate, which hurled a terrible curse upon the Earls of Mar three hundred years ago.

The House of Mar was ruined by its adherence to the Jacobite cause. In the beginning of the last century fifty yeomanry horses were stabled in the grand hall; some time later a weaver was found working in the state chamber, while in 1820 a couple of ash saplings were discovered sprouting on the ramparts. King George IV. restored in 1824 the earldom that had been forfeited at

Lenten Dishes

Delicacies for the season of Lent are in demand, and cooks have their hands full planning new dishes. Following are a few new recipes:

A Temperance Loving Cup—Mix together the juice of five lemons and five oranges, one pint of strawberry syrup, one can of grated pineapple, and one quart of Appolinaris. Make a syrup of one cupful of water, one cupful of rather strong Oolong tea, and two cupful of sugar. When cold add the fruit mixture, with enough water

The King and Queen at the Opening of Parliament



QUEEN KING
ALEXANDRA EDWARD VII.

of Mar for over three hundred years has been removed, and at that time remains is for the rightful heirs to prove their title to the vast estates, when they will come to their own again.

Few, if any, of the rightful heirs to the estate of the House of Mar live in the Old Country, and when the time is ripe for doing so the first claimant to the land and to the title will be Mrs. A. J. Evans, of No. 4339 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., mother of little Josephine.

The vast estate is said to be intact, and is kept so waiting a just and rightful claimant. It exists in lands and funds, in cash and investments under trusteeship of the Bank of England.

Once a year a crier steps forth upon the piazza before the great entrance doors of the bank and summons the rightful heir to come forward and claim these millions.

Though this St. Louis woman claims the estate, there are other claimants of high degree in England, who expect the treasure. There are those who are ac-

quainted with the time of the Jacobite rebellion, and in 1875 the honors of the house were doubled by the successful claim of the thirteenth Earl of Kellie to another earldom of Mar, created in 1565 by Queen Mary.

The consequence is that there are two Earls of Mar, who are distinguished from one another by the fact that, whereas the one is known as the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and the other is only known as the Earl of Mar.

In the days of the Jacobite insurrection, the real Earl fled to America and settled near Padano, Me. He forgot his lands and wedded a simple maid whom he had long loved. One son was born out of wedlock, but the second son, Walter Mar, was of legitimate birth. Some years after the earl returned to Scotland and came again into his title and estates. He took with him the illegitimate son, who eventually succeeded to the peerage.

The second son, Walter Mar, remained in the United States and took the name of his father's house. The family claim that he, instead of his older brother, was the lawful heir.

Mrs. Evans is a daughter of Emily Fair, who married Daniel Richmond, of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Emily Fair Richmond was the daughter of Elizabeth Mar, who was the daughter of Walter Mar.

Several years ago a man by the name of Boots Edmondson came to a sister of Mrs. Evans and told her that he had heard that she was one of the heirs to the Mar estate, and that, during a recent visit to Scotland to search the records for some claim of his own, he had discovered a great deal concerning the Mar estate; that one day he had met the Earl of Mar and Kellie, who told him that he was anxious to find the American heirs, as he would willingly give them part of the property if he could gain a legal right to bear the title.

Many things happened at the time to cause her sister to pay but little attention to the matter, but later Mrs. Evans, in examining the family records, recalled the story and determined to trace it up. She found also that a full record of the births into the family had been in possession of her grandfather, and that he had been a great deal of time in the Mar estate; that one day he had met the Earl of Mar and Kellie, who told him that he was anxious to find the American heirs, as he would willingly give them part of the property if he could gain a legal right to bear the title.

Mrs. Evans is now directing her efforts to regaining the precious document, together with a gold snuff-box once owned by the family when in Maine, and which has engraved on it the name and coat of arms of the old Earl of Mar.

TRYING HARD TO GET ON.
Miss de Muir—You promise so beautifully, Mr. Spoonmore and so beautifully. You never seem to be at a loss for a word.

Young Spoonmore—O, but I am! You don't know how lost I shall be if you don't say yes!—Chicago Tribune.

GRANTED.

"I beg your pardon," said the convict to the governor.
"Oh, get out," growled the governor to the convict.
And the convict got out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but a few days of this Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

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PRICE 25¢ PER PACKET PRICE 25¢

Directions For Making Coffee Cereal

For each cup required put into the pot two large teaspoonsful; pour in BOILING water and allow to BOIL from three to five minutes; strain and serve hot with cream.

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